The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4737. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 29 by Ocean Telegraph.

Letters from our Correspondents in London and Florence.

England Dispatching More Troops to Ireland.

Relations of Spain with the South American Republics.

Withdrawal of Hanoverian Ministers from Foreign Courts.

The Rumored Concentration of Austrian Troops in Galicia.

IRELAND.

More Troops to be Dicpatched to Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Noon.

It is said that more troops are about to leave for Ireland, including a battalion of the Guards.

Arrests of Fenians.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Occasional arrests of Fenians continue to be made by the Government authorities in Ireland.

SPAIN.

Expected Conclusion of Peace Between Spain and Chili and Peru.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The London *Times* to-day says that peace will soon be declared between Spain and Chili and Peru.

The Queen of Spain to Visit Lisbon.

MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Queen of Spain intends to visit Lisbon on the 1st of December.

HANOVER.

Giving in to the New State of Things.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The ministers from the former Kingdom of Hanover are generally withdrawing from European Courts.

SAXONY.

The Saxon Chambers Approve the Conditions of Peace.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Saxon Chambers have unanimously approved the conditions of peace.

AUSTRIA.

The Rumored Concentration of Troops in Galicia.

VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A morning journal positively denies that there is any truth in the rumor that the Austrian Government is concentrating troops in the Province of Galicia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 89½ for money.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29.—Noon.

Consols opened at 89⅞ for money.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 89⅞ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Evening.

American Securities closed to-day at the annexed quotations:

United States Five-Twenties	70¼
Illinois Central Shares	76¾
Erie Railway shares	47

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Noon.

The current rates for United States Securities are as follows:

Erie Shares	47
United States Five-Twenties	70¼
Illinois Central Shares	77

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Evening.

American Securities closed to-day at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties	70
Illinois Central Shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	46

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Evening.

The Cotton market closed unchanged. The sales to-day reached 9,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¼d.

The Breadstuffs market remains steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 29—Noon.

The Cotton market opens dull, with a prospective day's sale of only 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands have declined ¼d., and are quoted at 14d.

The Market for Breadstuffs is somewhat easier.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 29—Evening.

The Provision market to-day has been dull and inactive, but closed with quotations unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of Steamships.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Hansa*, Capt. VON SANTEN, from New-York Nov. 17, for Bremen, has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. SCHWENSEN, from New-York Nov. 17, for Hamburg, has also arrived at this port.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived to-day.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. CEROLAN, which left New-York Nov. 7 for London, has arrived in the Thames.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *England*, which left New-York on the 17th, touched here to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The steamer *Edinburgh*, of the Inman line, from New-York 17th, arrived here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Army—Measures for its Increase—The Reform Movement Languishing—Progress of Ritualism—Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

The measures for the increase of the British army have been decided upon. A conscription, or any approach to the Prussian system being impossible in England, greater inducements are to be offered to recruits in the length and conditions of service, pay and pensions. There will be two periods of enlistment, the first of twelve, the second of nine years—twenty-one years, which will entitle every soldier to a pension of eight pence a day. Camp and night service is to be lightened, &c. These reforms, it is hoped, will strengthen the army, but there is one more which would be better than all these. If every soldier carried in his knapsack the baton of a Field-Marshal, the service would be something entirely different. Now the most degraded class in England is that of the common soldier. I mean, of course, of classes not criminal; and there is reason to believe that a considerable share of the army recruits come from the criminal classes. The honest soldier is not to be blamed because the recruiting sergeant looks only to a man's feet and inches.

And this army, such as it is, costs England more than eighty millions of dollars a year, besides sixty millions for the navy, and sixty-five millions for the army of India; and all this enormous expense for a country whose policy is peace, which is determined not to fight, which has submitted to many humiliations, and is ready to submit to more rather than employ an army which is so costly and so useless.

The reform movement languishes, for the weather grows too unsettled for great out-door meetings. Mr. BRIGHT has declined to attend a gathering at Newmarket, and there is not another man in England to take his place. BEALES, and the small fry of the movement, are of no account. The aristocracy fight shy of universal suffrage. Members of Parliament, with a few trifling exceptions, keep clear of these popular demonstrations. A great meeting without Mr. BRIGHT does not get reported, and has only a local influence, and it is not so clear that bringing together a hundred thousand of the unenfranchised classes makes a favorable impression upon those who now hold the governing power. The reports of the bribery commissions have not been favorable to suffrage extension. They show that the poorer and more ignorant the voters the more readily are they controlled or bought. If universal suffrage had an educating and purifying influence, the sooner it was adopted the better; but that remains to be proved. Should the suffrage be extended to the whole body of freedmen in America, the experiment will be watched here with great interest, and the result would have considerable influence. If the negro, "degraded by centuries of Slavery," can be safely admitted to vote, there can be no longer a question about free-born Englishmen.

My own opinion is that the extension of the suffrage would make less difference than is either hoped or feared. The farmers and the tradesmen in the country vote with their landlords, and the laborers would vote with their employers. There would be more votes to buy, but the price would be lower. At Totnes a voter said he cared for neither candidate, but would vote for any one who would give him a new flannel jacket. He got it and voted accordingly. There would be a larger distribution of beer and flannel jackets; but Parliament would not be different from what it is now. There would be two or three hundred persons connected with the nobility and landed gentry, and the manufacturing, railway and commercial interests would be represented. There would also be about the same number of wealthy *parvenus* ready to pay roundly for social position. A score or two of popular representatives from the large boroughs would have no great influence. The Radicals hope too much, and the Conservatives fear too much, from the extension of vote-power demanded, and Mr. DISRAELI may safely astonish even Mr. BRIGHT with the liberality of the bill which it is said he will introduce for consideration, if not for action, at the approaching session.

The great London workingmen's demonstration is said to be fixed for the 3d of December. It is to be a general holiday, and the employers of labor are asked to close their works on the occasion. The loss of one day's wages to half a million of people will be a serious inconvenience, and the expenditure of a general holiday in London means more beer and gin and less bread and herrings the days following. But Trades Unions decree not days but weeks of idleness, over large districts. The price of iron has increased. Coals are rising. The colliers are striking, as well as the iron-workers, for less time and more wages. And now comes in an operation of the free trade system which the English workingmen do not seem to have considered. At this moment cargoes of carpenters' and joiners' work are coming from Norway, while large contracts of iron work are sent to France, Belgium, Germany, and even to Switzerland. There are now arriving at London locomotives from Zurich, to be shipped to India. The Trades Unions cannot control the workmen on the Continent. The freest Government over there would not permit of such a despotism—though such despotisms seem to flourish under free Governments. The Continental workmen are as skillful as the English, and are far more orderly and economical. So, when English workmen strike, English contractors quietly close their shops and send their orders and their money to the Continent.

What can be done? Evidently, there is one way, and one way only. To England protection is of no use, because the home market is of no consequence. England must compete with all the world in the world's markets, and she can do that only by the cooperation of capital and labor. Employers and employed must come to an agreement for an equitable division of profits. The workmen must secure such an agreement, or they must emigrate, as I suspect they are doing, for the emigrants to America last month were more than half English.

Ireland, this week, has been unusually quiet—I mean for Ireland. There was an utterly Irish, and therefore utterly indescribable row at a political meeting at Belfast; but whether a riot, or a farcical imitation of a riot, it is impossible to gather. Two or three thousand people were shouting, laughing, singing "John Brown" and "Croppies Lie Down," "Slap Bang," and "The Jolly Cobblers," and making Kentish fire, fighting all over the room, yelling for the police, cursing the magistrates, and making what the vernacular can but faintly describe as a devil of a row.

At Wexford Mr. POPE HENNESSEY was nominated, and made a speech. The armless candidate was not present, but wrote that he meant to fight it out. I judge, from the character of Mr. HENNESSEY's supporters and the way he is spending money, that he will be elected. Wexford, however, though a nice place, cannot come up to Tipperary, where twenty-three persons have been sent for trial at the Quarter Sessions for rioting and intimidation at the late election.

"The evidence showed that one man has died from the injuries he received, while the case of another is hopeless. Many persons received severe wounds, skulls were fractured, and bones dislocated. Constable ROCHE deposed that the mob, 250 strong, armed with bludgeons, sticks and stones, beat off the police in a second encounter, having failed in a former attack, and took off voters. The mob rushed upon the constabulary who accompanied the electors from both sides of the road, caught hold of the horses, and instantly cut the harness. The resident magistrate (Mr. HORT) stated that when he and his force came within a quarter of a mile of Fethard they found 'a wall built across the road.' There were about 200 people, men and women, at one side, and a crowd at the other. The police pulled down the wall, but afterward found seven or eight similar obstructions across the road, some of stone and some wood. The people built fresh barricades as soon as others were demolished. The delay by these obstacles caused at Fethard a loss of nine voters to Mr. WALDRON. Constable MADDEN, at another point, was stopped by a tree placed across the road to prevent the cars getting past."

Nothing appears to give Englishmen in America more surprise than the good order generally preserved in America through the most exciting political campaigns.

DENNIS DOWLING MULCAHY, one of the Fenian convicts, has been taken from the Pentonville Prison, in London, to Dublin, that he may be brought on a writ of *habeas corpus* before the Irish Court of Queen's Bench for a decision on the legality of the late trials. If the question raised is ruled in his favor several of the prisoners will be set at liberty.

The *Guardian*, a moderate High Church paper, denounces the free and easy, *Times* serving, dining-out, croquet-playing clerical notions of "the Reverend, the Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE," and tells him that his lax and Erastian notions are not the doctrines of the Church of England, which claims apostolic descent, and powers and priesthood. The *Saturday Review* gives an amusing account of the progress of ritualism among the under graduates at Oxford, with the result of frequent conversions to Popery. It is announced that five clergymen of some years' standing in the Church have lately gone over to Rome. There is a case now on trial, which will require a judicial decision on some points of ritualistic observance, but no legal decision will have much effect upon the real question at issue in England—which is the reality of the Church itself as a Divine, and not a mere political institution, or State department. For a really earnest religious belief, men will go to the stake, and they are not likely to care much for legal decisions. Were it a mere matter of costumes, it might be left to the inscrutable laws of fashion, like other millinery; but if points of faith are involved, it becomes another matter, and the battle of the sixteenth century is to be fought over again.

There is a weak place in the Ritualist and High Church argument, of which they seem unconscious. They admit the fallibility of the Church, and yet require that people should be governed by its decisions. Now a Church to have authority and command belief, must be infallible. A Church that can lead men into error has no right to lead them at all. The logical strength of Rome is its assertion of infallibility; and the want of such assertion is the fatal weakness of any religious organization which assumes to give man religious guidance.

Dr. PUSEY writes to the *Times* that the practice of confession, as authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, has been a growing practice in the Anglican Church, and especially among the clergy, for thirty years, and that its use among priests and people is very large. He says: "It pervades every rank, from the peer to the artisan or peasant. I have been applied to to receive confessions from persons of every rank, of every age, old as well as young, in every profession—army, navy, medicine, law." Of course, such confession is followed by absolution, and yet this practice, so deeply rooted in the Anglican Church, is one of those most reprobated by Protestants. There is a curious legal point which strongly favors the High Church theory—the fact that any Roman Catholic priest, by simply renouncing the Papal supremacy, or subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles, can, without reordination become an Anglican priest and be inducted into a living. This is a recognition of the Roman orders as regular and indelible, and one with those claimed by the Anglican Church.

The ritual controversy has broken out again in Dublin. Archbishop TRENCH is supposed to favor the Ritualists, and the Irish branch of the Church is for the most part bitterly Protestant. The consequence was that when the Archbishop ascended the pulpit to preach last Sunday in a Dublin church, two or three hundred persons left the building. The prelate calmly waited until they had passed out, and then went on with his sermon.

Mr. JOSEPH BARKER, well known in America as an infidel lecturer and controversialist, is a candidate for orders in the Anglican Church. Before being an infidel he was a Methodist preacher; for two years past, since his reconversion, he has been preaching to dissenting congregations, but seems now to have been drawn into the strong current setting, as many think, toward the unity of all Christendom, in one fold, under one shepherd.

Ecce Homo is said to have been put on the index of prohibited books at Rome, and the *Spectator* says it has been traced to Prof. SEELEY, of University College, London. It has been attributed to many others, especially to one of the clever staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Now that Earl SHAFTSBURY's opinion of the book has been indorsed at Rome, the noble Earl may think the Pope infallible, as well as his Lordship, who declared it to be "the most pestiferous book ever vomited out of the jaws of hell."

We are in the season of delegations. They approach the Ministers on all sorts of subjects, and put them to their trumps to give them answers which shall be at once conciliatory and noncommittal—pleasing if not satisfactory. One day Archdeacon DENNISON and his High Church friends approach Earl DERBY with a protest against the conscience clause in the educational system. The Government helps all schools, denominational or otherwise, which come up to the mark, and the English, as a rule, are opposed to education without religion. Each sect wishes to hold its own by having the children of its members trained in its doctrines. But in small places there is a difficulty, and the conscience clause is intended to allow dissenters to attend the Church schools without having the Church catechism. This is what the Churchmen protest against. In law the pastor is the spiritual teacher of all his parishioners. They have an equal claim upon him and he a duty to them. If children come to a school supported by the Church let them be taught its doctrines—when it has been legally decided what they are. Why should a child be allowed to learn the multiplication table and not at the same time some high, low or broad church doctrine of the sacraments?

If the University of Oxford is high church, it is no less high tory. If it goes for ritualism, it goes no less strongly against radicalism. The Oxford Union, a society of undergraduates, conducted with parliamentary forms, a few nights ago held a debate on the resolution "That, in the opinion of this House, Mr. BRIGHT is a reproach to the country which gave him birth." An honorable member moved, as an amendment, "That while admiring Mr. BRIGHT's talent, this House regrets that it should be given to the support of a mischievous party." This emollient was negatived, and another amendment moved: "That Mr. BRIGHT's political career for many years past, has been such as to render him a most serious nuisance to this country." This was voted down, and after a spirited debate the original motion carried, 63 to 26. It is not necessary to attribute too much importance to the opinions and feelings of these young gentlemen, but I believe that the middle and upper classes in England would confirm the University vote by a larger majority.

The financial crisis a few months past has caused an exposure of the expedients, not to say chicaneries, of great companies and speculators. Some of the largest railway companies in the kingdom have managed to sink their entire capital while paying handsome dividends. Financiers have rigged the market in all sorts of shares and commodities, sold out, and let them down by the run. Men who have made millions out of their credulous dupes have been elected to Parliament instead of being sentenced to penal servitude; and we have displayed the broad line of demarcation between those who steal and those who convey. When these people have made money enough they travel on the Continent, and how shocked they are at the depravity of morals seen at such places as Baden Baden, where people actually gamble. An English or Scotch financier who rigs pig iron or railway shares would run from a roulette-table, and though he might break a bank, could not be induced to break the Sabbath.

The failure and winding up of so many companies which were certain to enrich all their share-holders, are a little discouraging; but there is still hope. A Newmarket betting agency has discovered an infallible method of winning, in proportion to the amount invested, for which they demand only £500, or they will invest any amount of money confided to them, for the usual commission. This is very well, and I shall keep it in mind against the next Derby Day, but it is nothing to the plan of the great French company, now being extended to London, and which will doubtless have branches in all the cities of America. The principle of this great commercial and financial company is very simple, but the result is, at first view, also very astonishing. They sell everything. Whatever you wish to buy of clothing, furniture, jewelry, &c., can be found at their establishments. They sell at the regular market prices, and articles of the best quality, and with every article or bill of goods purchased, they give the purchaser an obligation to return the full price, perhaps in a year, perhaps in ten years; but in any case in about fifty, so that the more you spend, the more articles of use or luxury you buy, the more you lay up for the future, for old age or for your children. The principle of course, is the investment of a certain portion of the profits as a sinking fund, which is annually distributed to the holders of the obligation warrants. If the company is solid, and the investments secure, the scheme is perfectly practicable, and may become very popular.

The great meteoric shower of Wednesday evening last came off punctually according to appointment, in a clear sky. More than three hundred meteors were seen in five minutes, and many thousands between midnight and morning. It was a wonderful spectacle of skyey pyrotechnics, which must have made the fireworks at Venice seem very meagre. Only that this display is periodic and foretold by the astronomers, it might have been taken for a celestial celebration of the marriage of the Czarewitche, or the freedom of Venetia—or as a portent of coming political convulsions. That the earth should go through a shower of stones, moving at the rate of forty miles a second, is not a comfortable idea, but the only person hurt was a printer in Fleet-street, who felt his back scorched and found his shirt burnt in several places. This must have been a mere spark. Marshal BAZINI is bringing home from Mexico an ærolite which weighs nearly 1,700 pounds.

The Menken—as they call the lovely ADAH over here—is to make a provincial starring tour, with Manager SWANBOROUGH, brother of the beautiful Syren of the Strand, before she comes out at the Theatre du Prince Imperial at Paris, where she is to be one of the transatlantic features of the Great Exposition season of 1867, when the Emperor gathers around him all the Kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.

Our short opera season closes to-night, and Her Majesty's Theatre is to open for a dramatic season by Mr. EDWARD FALCONER, dramatist and actor, whose real Irish name is, if I remember rightly, O'Rourke. Mr. MAPLESON is about to build, at a cost of $500,000, a new opera house on Leicester-square, one of the finest sites in London. The concerts of Covent GARDEN continue, and Mr. MELLON has brought out the last of his star instrumentalists, Mlle. MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN—and a beautiful neighbor she is to any one who chances to be near her; a lovely blonde, all *noblesse* in looks and manners, full of blue blood as the winner of the Derby. Her playing is the expression of herself—simple elegance—*ton ineffable*. She is the daughter of an *emigré* family, and *le Seigueur son père* teaches French in the city.

BLONDIN, the hero of Niagara, is also to be in Paris next year, after a tour in Ireland, where he is to show the Fenians that a rope is not so dangerous as some people have imagined. BLONDIN expects to do well in a country where there is so much sympathy with those who put their necks in peril. Wherever BLONDIN goes there will be a crowd, and wherever a crowd, a row, but he will be above minding it.

To fill the cup of our felicities, Dr. MARY E. WALKER is to "deliver a lecture" next Tuesday evening, in trowsers, and on some appropriate subject. As to the trowsers, the Londoners take them very coolly. They are accustomed to see them worn by the bathing women on the coast, and by the pretty ballet girls on the stage, and really, trowsers are not such dreadful things when you are used to them.

The man who followed his own coffin to the grave in England, and then sued for his life insurance, has been tried at Antwerp for forgery and attempting to set on fire a ship he had insured, and condemned to be put into a coffin with his head off. It is a pity that so ingenious a malefactor as DOUST should die on the guillotine, and it is not unlikely that his sentence will be commuted—though his guilt, if he is not a clever maniac, was as great as if the whole ship's crew had perished. The rule, however, is to punish for deeds accomplished, and not for guilty intentions.

The Bishop of Illinois has given an address on the condition and prospects of the Episcopal Church in America at Cambridge, fighting shy, as far as I can learn, of the points of controversy in this country. But even the success of the American branch, or daughter of the Church of England, is an argument against the Establishment, and in favor of the voluntary principle. MONADNOCK.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Art in Italy—Design for a Monument to American Soldiers—The Florence Cathedral—The Santa Croce.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Nov. 11, 1866.

Italy is filled with works of art of every period, and the art talent of the country is not yet exhausted. Even during the unsettled interval of the past seven years, an active interest in art has been exhibited by the Government and the people. Art is here recognized as a great civilizing agency, and is encouraged by the patronage of the State. In the midst of the distractions of war, and with the economies which a community not over-rich is obliged to practice, every year respectable sums of money are voted out of the public treasury for the promotion of enterprises which call into exercise artistic talent. These enterprises take oftenest the form of monumental works, and several of these are at present either projected or in progress. Of late years Italy has found new heroes worthy of honor, and moved by a feeling of duty and grateful regard, she has saved out of her meagre store enough to pay for the monuments which their genius and their fidelity have earned. When can it be said of rich America, that from her inexhaustible abundance, sums have been freely voted to do honor to the men who have lived and died for the country?

We have been pleased here to learn that little Rhode Island has been among the first to take steps to raise a monument to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the campaigns of the recent war. A circular from a Committee of the Legislature of that State, asking for designs for such a monument, has been received for distribution by our Minister here. Unfortunately the limited time allowed has prevented some who would have been glad to submit designs, to do so in such form as would convey to the Committee a sufficiently clear outline of their conceptions of so considerable a work. I have seen a design, which has been sent off, made by Mr. JACKSON, one of the cleverest of our American sculptors established here, which seems to possess much excellence, embodying as it does the characteristics demanded in a work such as this for which proposals are made. As the appropriation for the monument is not to exceed $50,000, Mr. JACKSON has adapted his design to an amount of work which can be executed for that sum. The structure might be entirely of marble, or of polished granite, with the statues and other ornamentation in bronze.

Mr. JACKSON's design may be thus described: The whole height of the mass a little less than forty feet, divided into three sections. First, a platform, with steps, raised about four feet from the level of the ground. Upon this is placed a central mass, or cube, nine or ten feet in diameter, with the angles truncated, so as to present eight unequal faces; that is to say, four with a surface of two or three feet broad, and four with a width of seven or eight feet. Against the smaller surfaces, at the angles, are placed on low pedestals, sitting statues, representing Liberty, Justice, Valor and Fidelity. Over these are American eagles, resting upon the upper surface of the massive base and back-ground of the monument. On this rests the upper section of the structure, consisting of a pedestal in general outline like the one below, but of considerably reduced thickness; the angles ornamented with arms or trophies, as may be decided upon. The whole is surmounted by a symbolical figure of Rhode Island, twelve feet high, holding in one hand a wreath, and resting the other upon the shield of the State. The whole design is sufficiently simple, harmonious and effective. The story is told by a few forms without wearisome details.

There is found in Rhode Island a kind of granite of a pale red or pink tint, which the artist thinks would be well adapted, if polished, for the central portion of the monument. If this material be used, the figures and ornaments should be in bronze. The combination would have an effect of extreme richness, for there is no surface more resplendent than that of polished granite, and none that longer endures. In the large spaces of the lower section, bronze plates, to receive the thirteen hundred names, may be placed, or those names may be cut and gilded in the granite. In the four considerable surfaces of the upper section, the words which dedicate the monument may be cut.

It is worth while to dwell in some detail in describing a design of this kind, for the present is one of the first steps taken in a work which is, in a few years in our country, to assume proportions of great magnitude. Scores of monuments, on every scale, are hereafter, by States and municipalities, to be raised. It is of some consequence that our people of feeling and taste, to whom the direction of a matter of so much importance should be confided, should begin to give attention to it with judgment and knowledge and conscientious earnestness. Close and attentive study, in proper season, will save us from a multitude of blunders, of which we should have plenty of leisure to repent. Our artists, of whom well toward fifty are now in Italy, are all alive to their projects, and they will do their duty with pride, and with patriotic as well as professional devotion, as soon as they are called upon. They long to honor their country by dedicating their talent to the work of raising worthy tributes to their country's heroes.

I saw a few days ago a design for the front which it is proposed to build to the Cathedral of Florence. It is well known that this great structure, like so many other similar monuments, has never been completed. Some years ago a movement was made to raise funds for this object, and subscriptions were obtained, but not sufficient to make it worth while to begin the work. Many designs have been submitted, but I believe none has has yet been definitely accepted. The probable cost will be several hundred thousand dollars, and it is not easy to obtain by subscription such a sum. To be sure the front of the great Church of Santa Croce, which had for so many centuries been wanting, was a few years ago taken hold of with energy, and, trusting to individual contributions, carried forward to completion within six years. But in a larger undertaking like that of the Cathedral, Government aid will undoubtedly be necessary. Some of the designs which have been sent in are very beautiful but almost impracticable, embodying as they do such surprising wealth of sculptured decoration. The surface is so great, being considerably more than half an acre, that to cover it with Mosaic, even richer than that of the rest of the building, would task not the art ingenuity but the money resources of the Florentines. One cannot look upon this great building without wondering at the energy and devotion which in the small Republic of six centuries back was equal to so great an undertaking. It suggests the possibilities of architectural grandeur, whether in symbolical structures or in works of public utility, the great Republic, with its illimitable resources, is some day to witness.

As the Capitol will remain the type of our institutions, and of the power and greatness of the country, so it will undoubtedly always be the most splendid of all the structures which our country will raise. The Palace of the Cæsars was the type of Roman, as that of the Louvre is of French civilization and power. The latter, with its Courts—for the Tuileries is only a part of a single vast edifice—covers forty acres of ground, and the former could not have covered less. Such structures are types of concentrated power, while our great Palace of Legislation is the symbol of power diffused.

Americans can but look forward to the time when the Capitol will be enlarged many times beyond its present dimensions, if our country is to reach the point of greatness which we hope. We have been more than seventy years increasing the Capitol to its present proportions, and with the centuries it will continue to grow, as grows the country's power. We must look forward to the time when the National Library, deposited in this edifice, shall not be inferior to any in the world. All that art can do to give dignity and beauty to the structure, it should be made to contribute. Its walls should be wainscoated with the finest marbles which the quarries of the country can furnish, and its halls ornamented with the statues of our historic men. These are no mere dreams of an enthusiastic fancy, but should become realities, if we wish to hold a high place among polished nations. ANGELICO.

The Return from Venice—Arrival of an Austrian Minister at Florence—A Remonstrance from the Pope—The Political Situation at Rome.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

The subject of Venetia has become almost tiresome, it has so long made to the imagination its sentimental appeal. About all that can now be said is that the act of annexation is consummated, the King has made his entry into the "City of the Doges," with much pomp and many acclamations, and the curtain has dropped upon the brilliant scene. The spectacle was one worth looking at as the King in his gilded barge made his way up the Grand Canal to the ancient wharf of St. Mark's. Many thousands were there to witness it, and there was much jostling to get a foothold upon the narrow strip of land which rises out of the Lagoon. The Venetians have now leisure to get sober after such a wild merry-making. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they form part of an important Kingdom, whose honor they may share, and a part of whose burden they must sustain.

The Ministers are on the way back to Florence, accompanied by hundreds of natives and foreigners who were drawn to Venice in the suite of the King. The new Austrian Minister has arrived here, and has established himself in temporary quarters in one of the public inns. No such functionary has been seen here since the departure of Baron HUBNER, who represented the Austrian Empire at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and who, in fact, almost dictated the policy of LEOPOLD's little State.

The Florentines would have no objection to a visit from their former Sovereign, old LEOPOLD II., if only for the purpose of showing him what excellent lessons they have learned in the free school which the new schoolmaster has opened. The Grand Duke has large property here, which is left undisturbed, and if an Austrian Prince were capable of receiving modern ideas, it would be worth while for the sons of the Grand Duke to come back for a time to their old home, and be instructed in the principles of a political knowledge better adapted to the age in which they live, than are those in which they have been brought up.

The Pope's allocutions, put forth two weeks ago, have had in Italy about as much effect as so much wind blown through a quill. They will attract quite as much attention, and have perhaps as great influence in Baltimore as in Florence. After every such complaint and scolding appeal, the Holy Father is sure to be more unmercifully caricatured than before by these perverse Italians. There seems to be no way, either by pleading or by force, of bringing them back to their duty of loving the Sovereign Pontiff, however they might be able to respect him as their spiritual head.

The States of Europe are choosing their partners for the war dance which it is generally believed the next two years are to witness. There is so much dissatisfaction, there have been so many disappointments, and there are so many questions unsettled, that the future is regarded with a feeling of uncertainty. Italy has in possession nearly all she has longed and labored for, but the new Power is not consolidated. Even now, with financial weakness, a rude shock might tumble the edifice to pieces. Italy is called upon to exercise judgment in forming alliances with reference to future European wars. It is almost impossible for us to conceive of an international injustice so flagrant as to demand, under any circumstances, a new partition of Italy. The rights of Italy have been restored to her with the sympathy and approval of the whole world. But the new Kingdom has need of friends, for it will be a long time before it is strong enough to struggle alone with a powerful enemy. The Italians are debating with themselves whether it is not best to draw closer the Prussian alliance, which has already been turned to such good account. Prudence dictates the maintenance of the French alliance, and the Government is as firmly resolved as before to preserve the friendship of that country. Italy, like every other European State, is preparing for the eventualities of the next two or three years.

It is expected the King will return to Florence in about a week from the present time. It is intended to give him a welcome but a little less lively than that which greeted him on his entrance into Venice. His absence from the capital has been prolonged more than five months. Everything has gone on just as well without him, which proves of how little account, in a liberal State, a King is. The Parliament will come together shortly after the return of VICTOR EMMANUEL, when whatever RICASOLI makes the King say will be read by commission. The shock of paralysis which the King was so unfortunate as to suffer during the past Summer has nearly deprived him of the use of his right arm. It is feared that another similar shock, of the nature of apoplexy as it was, may prove fatal. Speculations as to the probabilities of the King's abdication are from time to time revived. It has not been the happiness of the Sovereign of Italy to have a robust progeny. The daughter married to the French Prince has, perhaps, the most vigorous constitution, and promises to keep up the succession, although not in a direct line. The Republicans in Italy may not calculate with so much confidence as their brethren in France upon dynastic misfortunes; but if there is a defective link in the chain it is necessarily weakened. The marriage of the Prince HUMBERT with an Austrian Archduchess is both asserted and denied, and may at any time take place with as little public notice as heralded the alliance of the Princess CLOTILDE with the Prince NAPOLEON.

It is said that the Pope has addressed a remonstrance to some of the Bishops in the province of Venetia, for the part they took in the recent movements connected with the annexation of that territory. The Bishop of Mantua, with others, has replied that he could not accept reproof for having done what was only his duty as an Italian citizen. The re[illegible] has caused indignation at Rome, for the supreme authority is not in the habit of having its judgments questioned by any of its subordinates. It seems like the beginning of discord in the camp of the enemy.

As to Rome, even at this late moment, nothing but speculation can be indulged touching what is to happen there. The Italians are to have it immediately, and they are not to have it at all. The temporal power is to be given up at once, and no earthly influence is to cause the Pontiff to relinquish it. Rome is soon to be the capital of all Italy, and the capital of Italy is to remain indefinitely at Florence.

Amidst such a conflict of opinions and assertions nothing is known with any certainty as to the ultimate result. The English Consul at Rome denies, at the last moment, that he has offered, in the name of his Government, an asylum to the Pontiff in the Island of Malta, although such a report has been in circulation for more than two months. The Romans look out of their prison windows upon the rest of Italy, and think it hard that they are not permitted to rejoice with their liberated brothers; but they are not without hope. The contrast between the condition of Rome, and that of the rest of Italy, becomes more glaring every day. The system of passports, of inspection, and of espionage, down there, is as rigid as ever, and the difficulties of getting through the gate are not less than before. But in spite of all, the number going to Rome for the Winter promises to be as large as usual; among whom Americans take the lead. Order will be preserved there under any circumstances, and there is no prospect at present that the ecclesiastical ceremonies will lose any of their interest or splendor.

We are now enjoying some delicious days of the *estate di San Martino*, the Italian Indian Summer. The atmosphere is full of brightness and genial warmth. A glory fills the sky and covers the earth, and it is a pleasure to live. The harvests are all gathered, and the people are making themselves merry with the new wine. The laurestina is blooming in the hedges, and the olive berries, dark with their wealth of oil, are waiting to be gathered. The honest country people are looking for another year of equal promise.

Among Americans now here, are Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and Dr. LUDLOW, of New-York. ANGELICO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

What Became of the Captured Cotton Found in the Southern States—A Chance for the Claimants—Singular Development of Latent Loyalty—An Economical Christmas, and its Effect upon Trade—Temper of the Legislature—Activity of the Friends of Immigration—A Sensation Among the Masons—Thanksgiving Day—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

At the close of the war, when confusion, terror and doubt prevailed universally throughout the Southern States, the large quantities of cotton which the blockade, with all its imperfections, had confined within the limits of the Confederacy, formed a rich and tempting prize for the victors. As point after point was successively occupied by the Federal forces, the accumulated stocks of the staple were seized without ceremony and spirited away to a market, without the slightest discrimination as to the legal or political *status* of the owner, whose remonstrances were in all cases silenced by bold threats of imprisonment, exile, and the confiscation or destruction of his homestead. The proceeds of some of the cotton thus taken and sold were paid into the Treasury of the country, to which they were rightfully due; but it is a fact perfectly well known here, and which, I presume, can scarcely be a secret in Washington, that much the larger portion of this rich spoil was appropriated by parties, in or out of the Union army, who had the effrontery to use the name of the United States Government as a cover to their individual schemes of cupidity, violence and fraud. After the lapse of a few months, when it had become generally understood among the Southern people that it was not the design or wish of the General Government to have despoiled of their possessions any persons who had not willfully incurred the penalty of resistance, or sympathy with resistance, to the National authority; many of those who had lost their cotton without ever having participated, directly or indirectly, in the war, began, too late, to comprehend that they had been made the victims of private knavery; and the War and Treasury Departments at Washington were soon flooded with claims and applications for indemnity, more or less well-founded, from all parts of the great cotton region. As it was impossible for any of the Executive Departments to give these multitudinous claims the thorough examination they required, the answer uniformly given to the applicants was that they must have recourse to the United States Court of Claims, and that the indorsement of each claim by that tribunal was not only a *sine quâ non* to its payment, but was indispensable even to its consideration, by the Treasury officials. In this way Secretary MCCULLOCH managed to rid himself of a task of perplexing intricacy and herculean proportions. The Court of Claims is universally regarded by the lawyers as a slow coach, and has never been accused, I believe, either of undue precipitancy or excessive liberality in allowing claims against the Government. Consequently, more than a year has glided by, and the claims are still pending and the claimants in a state of glorious uncertainty. At last, however, we have a symptom of activity on the part of the Court, and, in some cases, at least, there would seem to be

A PROSPECT OF INDEMNITY FOR COTTON ILLEGALLY SEIZED AND SOLD.

A few days ago, J. J. WEED, Esq., Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and who had been specially commissioned to take evidence respecting the loyalty of claimants, arrived in this city and gave notice to all concerned to adduce such evidence on the subject as they were ready to offer. Mr. WEED has associated with him on the commission Gen. WILLIAM GURNEY, of New-York, who, as an officer of volunteers, filled the position of Post Commander in Charleston after its occupation by the United States troops, with great tact, moderation and good judgment, and who, since he was mustered out of the service, has become a resident and wholesale grocer in this city. These two gentlemen began to hear evidence on Friday last, and their duties, in this particular, are likely to keep them occupied for several days to come. Their office, in the building temporarily occupied by the United States District Court, is thronged with parties anxious to make good their claims; and the hope of touching some of Uncle Sam's legal-tenders has developed the fact that there was, in this contumacious city of Charleston, a vast deal of latent loyalty to the Union and secret hostility to the Secession cause, the existence of which was never, until now, even suspected by the shrewdest. It is probable that the class of claims that will receive—and justly—the greatest degree of consideration at the hands of the Government will be such as are brought forward in behalf of claimants who were either widows or children at the time they incurred their loss.

THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS AT THE SOUTH—ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

One of the most noteworthy among the many striking evidences of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to economize their scanty resources, may be found in the very general omission among all classes, of the extravagant preparation and expenditure which, in former times, invariably attended the approach of the Christmas holidays. So universal and unmistakable is this resolve to avoid all needless and whimsical outlay, that it has a marked effect upon trade—especially the trade in all descriptions of fancy goods. I have learned on good authority that the drummers for New-York and other Northern houses, who have lately passed through this section for the purpose of soliciting orders for "holiday goods," one and all report that their efforts have been fruitless beyond all precedent, and that they have found dealers everywhere indisposed to invest their little cash in articles other than those which are of a useful kind and in every day demand.

The South Carolina State Legislature organized for its annual session, at Columbia, last evening, and Gov. ORR's message will be read to-day. The most interesting portions of the document will be sent to the TIMES over the wires. It is anticipated that, after disposing of such matters as require immediate legislation, the General Assembly will take a recess until the first week in January, by which time, it is hoped, the Southern States will have had something tangible and definite from Washington, on which to base their action. The Constitutional Amendment, so far as the South is concerned, may be regarded as a dead issue. These States will never touch it. The people admit that the consequence of rejecting it may be disastrous, but they swear that, sooner than accept it, they will remain "out in the cold" forever. Apart from the question of the State's relations with the Government,

THE SUBJECT OF EMIGRATION

is generally considered the most important topic that will engross the attention of the Legislature. In this matter the South Carolinians are in dead earnest. They feel and acknowledge that their State needs a larger white population, and they will leave no stone unturned to divert to her shores a portion of the stream of humanity constantly flowing westward from the overcrowded countries of the Old World. In this effort they are zealously seconded by the Germans already resident here, who declare that if their countrymen only understood the advantages which this portion of the Union offers to the immigrant, they would of their own accord seek out their future homes in the South. Agents were recently dispatched to New-York, with a view of inducing some of the thousands of Germans who arrive at your City every month, to turn their steps southward; and much indignation is expressed because, as is alleged, your State Commissioners of Emigration threw every obstacle in the way of the movement, and absolutely refused to admit the agents to Castle Garden, although they had presented unexceptionable credentials both as to the character of their mission and their individual integrity and good faith. In this connection many harsh things are said of your Commissioners, which I will not repeat here.

The next effort will be to dispatch trusty and active agents—themselves Germans—to Europe, with authority and the means to provide transportation for as many of their countrymen as they can succeed in persuading to try their fortunes in South Carolina. The plan is to bring these immigrants on sailing vessels direct to Charleston, the expense of the movement being borne partly by the State and partly by the planters and others who desire to avail themselves of the skilled and intelligent labor thus imported.

THE MASONIC ELECTION,

held here last week for officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, occasions much talk among the "Free and Accepted," owing to the defeat of Grand Secretary A. G. MACKEY, and the election in his stead of R. S. BRUNS, who is quite a young man. Mr. MACKEY is chiefly known by his prominence in the Masonic organization—not only as an officer, but as an author, lecturer, etc., on Masonic subjects. He will be remembered in your City as having made a personal visit and appeal to the Masons of New-York, about eighteen months ago, in behalf of the Order here, and not without considerable success. As Collector of the Port, however, he has become personally unpopular, and his friends claim, and I believe with justice, that political dislike had its influence in causing his defeat. After the result of the election had been announced, the Ex-Grand Secretary made a speech marked by a good deal of bitterness and chagrin.

Thursday next is a municipal as well as a national Thanksgiving Day here, and will be observed by a general suspension of business, church-going, &c. We are also to have two nights, this week, of GROVER's Grand Opera Concert Company, who are strolling about the South, picking up the few surplus greenbacks that are afloat in these communities. Nothing, however, succeeds in these parts now-a-days like the circus. DAN CASTELLO, with his shabby troupe, pitched his big tent on our Citadel Green for a week lately, and carried off at the end of that time between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars of Charleston cash. For quite three-fourths of this sum he was indebted to flaming, fibbing, pictorial posters and darky credulity. Q.

CANADA.

A New Trial Not Yet Granted the Fenian Prisoners—The Common Pleas and Queen's Bench Disagree—Excitement Over the News from Ireland—The Confederation Mission Likely to Prove a Failure—The Governor-General to be Recalled.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 29.

As it was generally expected judgment would be delivered in the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, on the application of Mr. MCKENZIE on behalf of the Fenian prisoners for a new trial, a large number of people attended, and at the time the Court opened scarcely a seat could be obtained. They anxiously waited until near 2 o'clock, when it was intimated that the Judges would give no decision, those in the Queen's Bench differing *in toto* with the opinion of their brethren in the Common Pleas.

At Osgood Hall it is said that the judgment in the Common Pleas will be adverse to the applicants, while in the Queen's Bench Judges HAGARTY and MORRISON are of the opinion that the grounds urged justifies them in granting the rule. Only two days now remain for them to express their views. If adverse to law they may possibly satisfy public opinion; but it is doubtful whether it will prove of ultimate benefit. As regards Rev. Mr. McMAHON's case, it would amount to nothing short of murder if they carry out the sentence. The evidence against him was of a nature which would convict no man in a free country; and it is much to be deplored that religious and party motives have so much to do with influencing the jury. It is but just to add that Messrs. MORPHY and MCKENZIE have been unceasing in their efforts to do all in their power in behalf of their unfortunate clients. Not a stone has been left unturned; and if their discharge depends on legal acumen, better men could not be found. To my own knowledge MCKENZIE has not been in bed for two nights, devoting the entire time to searching authorities for his clients' defence.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Canadian Government are willing to discharge the Fenian prisoners confined here if the United States Government will guarantee that ROBERTS shall not attempt to make another raid on the Province.

The Fenian prisoners are to be removed on Sunday morning at three o'clock, under a strong guard. Their removal at so early an hour is done in order to prevent any attempts of their friends in getting up a riot between the citizens and the military. At Sweetsburgh it is impossible to secure lodgings, as all the hotels are crowded with strangers from the United States, who have come to witness the trials.

About four thousand stand of rifles similar to those captured at Fort Erie from O'NEIL last June have been brought into this city by a person who states that he purchased them in New-York and brought them here as a commercial speculation. They have been offered for sale, but at such a high figure that it is rumored the Government intends to inquire into the matter.

The work of housing the gunboats laid up in the Province will be completed this week. The following will be the distribution of the boats for the winter: The *Heron* at Toronto, the *Cherub* and *Prince Alfred* at Goderich, the *Britomarte* and *Rescue* at Dunnville, the *Hercules* and *Royal* at Kingston. The crews are to be formed into a marine brigade. At a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday they decided that some of these boats should have been kept ready for service during the Winter.

The sixty witnesses for the Crown arrived to-day, and were ordered to Sweetsburg. Hon. B. BEVLIN, Queen's counsel, intends to make an application on the opening of the Court to have the prisoners discharged, on the ground of some informality in the indictments.

A large number of the regulars' now stationed in the Province time expires during the coming month. The Government has ordered that the men be detained until the country is in a more settled condition.

Sixteen pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded to-day to St. Catharines.

The members of the Canada Cabinet in England to arrange the details of confederation don't agree, and it is likely they will return without accomplishing their mission.

Governor-General MONCK is to be recalled immediately, for permitting LAMIRANDE to be delivered to the French authorities without consulting the Home Government.

The "Annexation" Story.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The story telegraphed from here to a newspaper establishment in New-York that an annexation meeting was to be held here to-night has not been heard of here, and the whole story is a fabrication. Any one proposing such a thing would be tarred and feathered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND EDUCATION ABROAD.

FIRST YEARS IN EUROPE. By GEORGE H. CALVERT. Boston: WILLIAM V. SPENCER. 1866.

The publisher of this handsome volume is behind none of his local cotemporaries in the substantial beauty of his bookcraft. SPENCER'S editions of the Essays of MILL and MARTINEAU, and of other standard works, are among the most neat and elegant issues of the Boston Press; and the fine paper, clear type and convenient form of this most readable and suggestive duodecimo, are as well worthy of the publisher's tasteful enterprise as the literary charm of the work is of his discrimination and high aim as an intellectual caterer.

Records of European travel have become so frequent and familiar that it is a critical duty to indicate emphatically any work of the kind which, either on account of style or substance, merits special attention. About a dozen years since the author of the volume before us published, through GEORGE P. PUTNAM, two series of *Thoughts and Scenes in Europe*, which were justly recognized as the work of a gifted American scholar and thinker; and a few years later were republished in handsome style by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston. The peculiar interest of these books consisted in the fact that they were a *digest* rather than a *diary* of foreign travel. Those scenes and subjects which Mr. CALVERT had the best opportunities to study, he carefully described and analyzed; and thus, instead of a crude and superficial, produced a mature, suggestive and interesting commentary. Among other themes which were fully discussed and eloquently illustrated, we remember Wordsworth, English Aristocracy, the Water Cure, American Sculptors, Life in Paris and Germany, Art in the Low Countries, &c. The style of the work is terse—bordering on the aphoristic, and reflection, knowledge and independence mark almost every page. Whoever has read *Scenes and Thoughts* will welcome *First Years*, which is a work still more original in plan and attractive in style. It is a record of life abroad forty years ago, when the author was sent to Europe to visit his relatives and take advantage of the educational resources which Germany so richly afforded. A direct descendant on the mother's side from RUBENS, the great painter, he exchanged, immediately after leaving Harvard University, his boyhood's home on the banks of the Potomac for an old castle in Belgium; and as his uncle's guest became intimately acquainted, at a susceptible and observant age, with art, scenery and society in his ancestral land; thence he went to Goettengen to study at the famous University; his vacations were devoted to travel and visits, and his "first years in Europe" closed with memorable sojourns at Paris and Edinburgh. The period of this experience adds to its zest in the retrospect; it was before the days of ocean steam navigation and railway travel. Weinar was in her palmy days of GOETHE'S most genial activity; Edinburgh boasted its choicest literary circle, and Germany her best professors. Mr. CALVERT reverts to his youthful discipline and delight in the Old World with a thoughtful eye; he discusses, with earnestness and acumen, many important subjects incident to the times; he has many lively episodes, many curious anecdotes, and a vein of critical and wise comment, which gives solidity and permanent value to his work. Not the least attractive portions are devoted to celebrated persons. His portraits of the leading professors—HAEREN, BONECKE, BLUMENBACH, EICHORN, &c., will prove of much interest to scholars; his references to PUSEY, STIRLING, DWIGHT, EMERSON, and others, give a personal flavor to the book; while the remarks on Romanism, the lecture system, the great Flemish painters, the influence of books, and political and social traits, bear the best evidence of mature knowledge and deep reflection. The more grave elements of the book are relieved by vivacious sketches of travel, character and social phenomena. Thus the autobiographic and educational traits assimilate the story of these "Years" to the best class of memoirs; while it has a freshness, considered as a book of travel, from the very length of time which has elapsed since the incidents it records occurred. Many old and endeared associations, both native and foreign, are brought into relief and recognition. Moreover, the Germany described here is not the Germany of to-day; BISMARCK is removing the old landmarks, and a certain historical as well as personal interest attaches to this vivid and authentic picture, drawn and colored from life, before the days of railroads and Prussian annexation.

Contrasting this account of European culture and experience and comparing its then rare privileges with the present rush of travel abroad, suggests some curious inferences and serious reflections. In the days of WASHINGTON and immediately subsequent to the American Revolution, there existed a certain jealousy of European encroachments upon republican integrity—a certain distrust of the old civilization as corrupting, and a certain pride of country and love of home in the American heart, which now seems to have waned. In our large cities, at least, a trip to Europe has become the favorite recreation, the habitual resource of thousands whose means permit the indulgence; while the wonderful increase of transatlantic intercourse is one of the singular features and facts of the age. That a visit abroad should be desired and enjoyed by Americans,—that it should form an episode in the life of our youth, and a recreative expedient for their elders, is perfectly natural and right. The student of art or science, the college graduate who would enlarge and perfect his acquirements, the weary and worn man of business, statesman or professional devotee, the invalid, the man of taste, the woman of refined aspirations—find, in crossing the Atlantic, at once the most available, improving and refreshing associations. But with the growing prosperity of our country there has been a gregarious absenteeism, a reckless and random habit of wandering—a facile transfer of household goods to beyond the sea alike destitute of sense and sentiment, destructive of all local attachment, evasive of all civic and social duty, neglectful of those instincts and aspirations which identify the progress and peace of the individual with the ties of nativity and the pride and prestige of nationality. Homes are broken up, family dwellings sold, children subjected to the most irregular and undisciplined *régime*, habits of vagabondage initiated, and the mere pursuit of amusement made the business of life. The consequence is that the best because the most individual growth of our institutions—the higher possibilities of our American life—the privileges and the principle of our citizenship and social culture at home are often vainly sacrificed or unworthily repudiated. In all this there is a lamentable want of character and conscience, of faith and feeling. It involves consequences which one day will occasion regret and self-reproach. It threatens the manly type, the womanly simplicity and the self-reliant energy and independence of the American character. Hundreds of our countrymen are at this moment devoured with *ennui* in Paris, or indulging in vulgar extravagance, without any special object of culture or investigation, not frequenting French society, destitute of taste for the arts, and having exhausted the sight-seeing routine and superficial excitements of the French capital, their time hangs heavy, or is worse than wasted in dissipation—for the simple reason that they lack the employments and the interests of home. We have little patience with those who are dazzled by the material illusions of Imperialism, and find no charm in the noble and gifted spirits who hold aloof therefrom. Above all things, at the present time, just as a long and bloody war has renewed the life, and confirmed the principles of the American Republic, what is earnestly demanded of our intelligent and patriotic countrymen abroad is *self-respect*. Let there be some legitimate airs, some national pride and principle in the hosts of American travelers now flocking to or sojourning in Europe. Never before was our country regarded with such interest and sympathy. Several of the best born and best educated European visitors ever among us, are now examining our institutions, mingling in society, and carefully studying the resources and traits of our country; *they* evidently think there is much in that country to enjoy and great civic and social duties to perform; and rather wonder at the tendency to wander abroad, and seek amusement instead of a native career and development for those destined hereafter to inherit the wealth and occupy the places of their fathers. After all, the conservative elements of American life and character are to be found away from the great seaboard cities. This was proved in the late war and the recent elections. It is in the agricultural districts, in the flourishing centres of the great West and the rural parts of New-York and New-England, that the life and spirit, the aims and aspirations of our people—that on which our national destiny depends—are mainly to be found. Foreign travel has become a part of education—an element of familiar experience, and in order to render it servicable and satisfactory, well-considered, high-toned and suggestive records thereof, like the one before us, are an excellent preparation.

THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE ABOLITION OF PAGANISM IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By HENRY HART MILMAN, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's. 3 Vols. A New and Revised Edition. New-York: W. J. WIDDLETON.

In a brief preface to this edition of the *History of Christianity*, Dean MILMAN states that it has been revised throughout. A few passages have been added, chiefly in the notes; and a few have been slightly enlarged, although after a period of over twenty years he says he has, in general, found but little which he should wish to retract or modify. In reply to criticism the Dean also reasserts the propriety of commencing the history of Christianity with the life of Christ, for he regards that life as an integral and inseparable part of the history. He leaves his reply to the theory of STRAUSS, as it stood originally, and in passing he pays his compliments to RENAN, the very perfection of whose style he regards as fatal to his pretensions in some degree, at least, since there are passages of his work in which "the vivid transparency betrays at once the perplexity of the writer and the inconceivable feebleness of his arguments." Dean MILMAN also says that in RENAN'S work he finds no illustration, no allusion from the Jewish writers, which was not familiar to him from LIGHTFOOT, SCHOETGEN, MEUSCHEN, and the great Talmudic scholars of the two last centuries, who, in his opinion, have exhausted the subject. The Dean remarks further that he has read BAUR and his disciples with wonder and admiration at their industry, sagacity, ingenuity; but without conviction. With them, instead of the theory being the result of diligent and acute investigation, the theory is first made, and then the inferences or arguments sought out, discerned or imagined, and wrought up with infinite skill to establish the foregone conclusion; at the same time, with a contemptuous disregard or utter obtuseness to the difficulties of their own system. Their criticism will rarely bear criticism. It would of course be superfluous to attempt a review of a work which was long ago conceded a leading place both for its historical accuracy and its literary excellence. It is enough to reiterate what all well-informed readers know already, that the *History of Christianity* is marked by that picturesque and glowing style and that easy flow of narrative which distinguishes all Dean MILMAN'S productions, making them especially popular with those who wish something more than a bare chronological record and the unadorned facts of history. Mr. WIDDLETON has produced this edition with that praiseworthy and painstaking care and that unfailing taste which mark all his publications. In respect of externals—paper, typography, &c.—it is all that the most fastidious could desire.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE SHERMAN CAMPAIGN. From Negatives taken in the field by GEO. N. BARNARD, Official Photographer of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Published by GEO. N. BARNARD, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. BARNARD'S connection with the Engineer Department of Gen. SHERMAN'S army afforded him facilities and opportunities that he did not fail to turn to the best advantage. Supplied with the best of instruments and photographic material for the execution of the work of his department, he was enabled to secure at the same time a series of negatives from which he has lately published a superbly bound volume comprising sixty-one imperial photographs, illustrating the principal historical scenes of the "great campaign." The localities depicted have evidently been photographed after careful artistic consideration. The views thus obtained are among the most successful specimens of the photographic art that have yet been produced in the country. The cloud and atmospheric effect in a number of the views is very beautiful, conveying as it does a fine idea of the effects of light and shade in the sunny clime in which the scenes are laid. The characteristic topographical features of the country are presented with a perfection that causes the beholder to wonder that heavy masses of troops could have been moved successfully against a well commanded army of brave men, protected by natural obstacles of so much strength. From the picturesque views of the great bridges, built in as many hours as it would have taken days under ordinary circumstances, one discovers a part of the secret of Gen. SHERMAN'S ability to execute rapid movements in the face of so many and great difficulties. The views embrace scenes at Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia and Charleston, as well as views of the campaign, maps furnished by the Engineer Department, and a neatly printed pamphlet containing a sketch of the principal events during the march. The price of this volume, of which there will be one hundred copies, is $100, not by any means a great demand for so valuable a collection.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: ITS HISTORY, POWERS AND MODES OF PROCEEDING. By JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON, Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Professor of Constitutional Law, &c., in the Law Department of the Chicago University. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

It seems strange that the necessity for just such a work as this, which must long have been obvious to every politician and publicist, had not some time ago led to the production of a volume of similar character. Conventions form so prominent a part of our political machinery that it is of the highest importance that their functions should be fully understood, and that their powers should be accurately determined. Judge JAMESON has done his part toward accomplishing this end. He first sketches the various kinds of conventions—the simple "public meeting;" the Legislative Convention or General Assembly; the revolutionary Convention, examples of which he draws from our own and from English history, and the Constitutional Convention. Next he takes up the question of sovereignty; then he discusses constitutions, defining the term itself; details the requisites to the legitimacy of conventions; sketches their history, details their organization and modes of proceeding, discusses their powers, and, in conclusion, dwells at some length upon the submission of constitutions to the people and the manner of their amendment. In the appendix a careful and accurate list is given of all the Conventions thus far held in the United States. This brief synopsis of this work will give only an inadequate idea of its scope, but its value will at once be recognized by all who have to do even indirectly with political affairs. Its production just now, when so large a majority has been given in favor of a Convention in this State, is particularly timely.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Whatever other faults may mark the novels of Mrs. STEPHENS, lack of variety and vigor cannot be charged upon them. Indeed, her characters move with almost too much energy and briskness, and the transitions in her plots are often too abrupt. The readers of *Peterson's Magazine* who have followed the "Soldier's Orphans" from month to month will hardly concede that these characteristics which are, however, hardly so prominent in this as they have been in some of Mrs. STEPHENS' previous stories, are blemishes, for they have served a good purpose in sustaining the interest in the novel as it has appeared by instalments in the periodical named. Anna Burns, the heroine of the story, is in some respects one of the best characters ever drawn by Mrs. STEPHENS. Horace Savage is rather more free with his money than rich young gentlemen are apt to be, even when they are so deeply in love as he was; and the character of Miss Eliza, who plays the part of the intriguing old maid, is ludicrously exaggerated. The plot of the story is, however, managed with a stricter regard to probability than is usually the case in the novels by this author, and some of the scenes show decided dramatic skill. Then, too, where the sentiment does come in, some regard is shown for the sensibilities of those readers who can be disgusted with the wishy-washy nonsense that has ruined more recent novels. On the whole the "Soldier's Orphans" is one of Mrs. STEPHENS' best stories.

MORNING BY MORNING; OR, DAILY READINGS FOR THE FAMILY OR THE CLOSET. By C. H. SPURGEON. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

There seems to be an irresistible, but perhaps a not altogether unaccountable impulse, on the part of every one who hears Mr. SPURGEON'S sermons or reads his published works, to compare him with Mr. BEECHER, and it is hardly necessary to say that the contrast is always favorable to the distinguished American divine. To Mr. SPURGEON'S admirers it may seem a captious criticism, but a glance at these *Daily Readings* inevitably suggests the question whether a writer of real genius could or would have compelled his thoughts to fit themselves to a single page for each twenty-four hours, measuring them off with such unfailing accuracy that the number of pages in the book only exceeds by three the number of days in the year. There is, however, in this volume much sound and earnest thought and many suggestive reflections, although it is almost unnecessary to say that seekers after the brilliancy and originality which make the works of Mr. BEECHER so attractive will be disappointed.

Miscellaneous.

—"Not for a day but for all time" is the motto which hen-pecked husbands would select as the most appropriate for the famous "Caudle" lectures. So long as human nature remains unchanged, so long will these lectures retain a popularity the very extent of which is the best testimony to their universal applicability. An English edition of Mrs. Caudle, admirably illustrated by CHARLES KEENE, and unique in respect of binding and typography, has been republished here by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. Exception may perhaps be taken to the tint of the paper upon which it is printed, but otherwise it will be received as the standard edition of this "classic."

— Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, have published *Notes on Epidemics*, by FRANCIS EDMUND ASTIE, M. D., F. R. C. P., Senior Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital. Dr. ASTIE'S reputation is American as well as European, and such a work as this, from so high an authority, written especially for the information of the people, preeminently deserves a wide circulation.

—Dr. HENRY G. DAVIS, a member of the American Medical Association, has written a work upon *Conservative Surgery, as exhibited in remedying some of the mechanical causes that operate injuriously both in health and disease.* It is judiciously illustrated, and professional men will find it to be a valuable treatise. Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. are the publishers.

— Mr. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia, has reproduced a convenient pocket book for mechanical and civil engineers, by GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Chief Resident Engineer of the Ceylon Railway. This is the first American from the tenth London edition.

— One of the most attractive and instructive holiday gifts of the season is *Pierce's Magnetic Globes and Magnetic Objects*, published by CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. Aside from their utility, these globes are beautiful articles of ornament for the parlor or library.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* states that a new magazine on the plan of *Putnam's* is projected in this City. It is to be called the *Columbian*, not the *Columbiad*.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPES.

Its Origin, Rise and Gradual Decline.

No. I.

We must give some account of HILDEBRAND, who by this time had become a Cardinal. To become Pope was his sole ambition, and to this end he worked steadily, but surely. The first step towards his coveted object was, that the selection of the Pope should be trusted wholly to the Romans, and rendered entirely free and independent of any King or Emperor. Thus, while sent by STEPHEN IX. on an embassy to Germany, he had his friends to agree to await his return before appointing a Pope, in case STEPHEN died during his absence. The Pope did die, but HILDEBRAND'S friends were not powerful enough to prevent his adversaries from electing BENEDICT X. Upon his return, he immediately convoked his adherents, and they elected GERHARD, Bishop of Florence, as Pope NICHOLAS II. The family of the Countess of Tuscia and of her husband, a powerful family in Italy, lent HILDEBRAND their assistance, and before their troops BENEDICT ingloriously fled. (January, 1059.) With NICHOLAS, HILDEBRAND assumed the direction of the affairs of the Roman Church. The first move they made to render the Papacy not only an independent, but a paramount power in christendom, was undertaken in April, 1059, by promulgating a very remarkable decree, the purport of which was substantially as follows: "After the death of a Pope, the Cardinals (that is the highest order of the clergy of Rome) shall meet for the election of a new Pope, with all the regard due to our beloved son HENRY, who is now King, (HENRY IV. was then but nine years old,) and who will, by the will of God, become Emperor, as we have already through his Chancellor GUIBERT promised to him, and also to his successor, *who shall have acquired that right personally from the Apostolic See.*" Here, then, was it proclaimed for the first time, that none could be either King or Emperor without the consent of the Pope, and that this consent must be personally solicited. This was, truly, a grand revolution in the political constitution of Europe, and led to many wars; that, however, could not shake the determination of the Popes to maintain their self-assumed supremacy, until the Augustan monk of Wittenberg, MARTIN LUTHER, in 1519, by beginning his reformatory course, broke the full weight of Papal power over a large part of Europe. Another result of this decree was that it made the Cardinals at Rome the sole electors of the Popes, an institution which is still in existence.

About the same time, to show to the world that the Apostolic See claimed and exercised the right of disposition over all things—celestial and terrestrial, Pope NICHOLAS, advised by HILDEBRAND, pacified the Normans by granting the Duke of Normans, GUISCAR, with full right of sovereignty, except a kind of vassalage, to the Holy See, the provinces of Calabria, Apulia and Sicily, provinces which the Normans had conquered by force, and to which the Pope had as much right as to the moon. A third measure was soon after adopted. It was, that the whole of the Catholic clergy, high as well as low, were compelled to take the vow of celibacy. With it and what has already been done, the great aim of HILDEBRAND was fully achieved—the divorce of the State from the Church—but not in the sense as modern political philosophy demands. Though divorced from the State and the temporal rulers, in a certain sense, the Church rose superior to them. There are manuscrpts extant, even to this day, hid away among the dusty shelves of many an old cloister, and the writer of this remembers to have read some few of them in his youth, written about that time, in which the author plaintively asked, whether Rome again was to become the mistress of the world and the sole arbiter of its destinies.

NICHOLAS II. died in 1061, and at a conclave of Cardinals, the Bishops being for the first time excluded, HILDEBRAND led the election upon ANSELMO, Bishop of Lucca, not thinking the time yet ripe enough for himself. The new Pope was installed as ALEXANDER II. The Bishops, who had always held that their exclusion from the Pontifical election was contrary to the laws and established usages of the Church, also assembled and elected CADOLAUS, Bishop of Parma, as Pope HONORIUS I. The German Empress AGNES, Regent for her infant son, now interfered, and she succeeded in establishing HONORIUS at Rome. But HILDEBRAND was not idle. Determined not to lose the fruits of his labors under NICHOLAS, but fully convinced that force would only make matters worse, he took to the quiet way of intrigue. Through his intimate friend, Bishop HANNO, of Cologne, well known in German history, he fomented revolution, which compelled the Empress AGNES to resign her Regency. Bishop HANNO was then made Regent of the Empire, and he immediately, by the aid of a Council of Bishops convened at Mantua, recognized ALEXANDER II. as the rightful Pope, (1067.) That was the end of the Counter-Pope HONORIUS. And now follows a period so stormy, and at the same time so interesting and so eventful for the temporal power of the Papacy, a struggle at the end of which Rome did actually for the second time rise to be the mistress of the world, that we ask the reader's full attention to it.

Matters in the "Holy German Roman Empire" had, by this time, grown from bad to worse. "Confusion worse confounded" reigned supreme. The measures of the Popes to elevate their temporal power above that of Emperors and Kings, to introduce celibacy among the clergy, and to deny to the Emperors the right of investiture which they had hitherto exercised, that is, of confirming in their office the Bishops and other high church dignitaries designated by the Pope, had distracted the whole country and divided the many powerful nobles as well as the people. In 1065, HENRY, then fifteen years of age, was, at Worms, declared of age, but the real rulers of the state were alternately Bishop HANNO, of Cologne, an adherent and tool of HILDEBRAND, or Bishop ADELBERT, of Bremen, his opponent. HENRY himself did nothing to better the condition of his people. He was a boisterous, wild, unsteady youth, whose education was utterly neglected, and who looked but for the morrow. Many were the difficulties between the Imperial Government and the Pope. In 1066 HENRY was married, but in 1067 he applied to Pope ALEXANDER II. for a divorce, which the Pontiff utterly refused to concede. To show the power of the Pope, we may state that in 1072 he ordered two of the dignitaries of Germany to appear before him at Rome to defend themselves against some charges; they complied humbly with the summons, and were mulcted in heavy sums as a penalty for their misconduct.

After the death of ALEXANDER II. (1073,) HILDEBRAND was at last elected Pope, and took the name of GREGORY VII. For the first time since the establishment of the Papacy, the elected Pope did not submit his election to the King of Rome for confirmation, but simply sent him a notice of his accession to the Holy See. HENRY never forgot this slight. What manner of man the new Pope was soon manifested itself. In the Spring of 1074 two Pontifical Legates appeared at HENRY'S Court and demanded that he should at once dismiss five of his counsellors. HENRY at once obeyed. They further demanded that a council of the Bishops and Abbots of Germany should be assembled to sanction the late decrees of GREGORY and his predecessors. To this the Bishop of Bremen was opposed, as the Archbishop of Mayence was the representative of the Pope in Germany and the only authority to call such a council. The Legates at once suspended the Bremen Bishop and Archbishop from their functions, and HENRY again submitted. But HENRY, not having kept his promise, GREGORY (1076) sent two other Legates to Germany, who, in a most solemn and formal manner, summoned the Emperor-king before the Pope at Rome to be judged. HENRY, feeling the insult, scornfully dismissed the Legates, and called a German clerical council to meet at Worms, to pass upon the assumptions of the Pope, at the same he appointed a number of new Bishops for Italy without consulting the Pope. This, of course, brought matters to a crisis. The council at Worms removed GREGORY from the Papacy. The Pope at once responded. All the Bishops who had voted for the decree of the council were excommunicated, HENRY excluded from all communication with the Church, deposed from his throne, and his vassals and subjects released from all obligations of their oath of fealty. This decree was circulated throughout Germany, and inflamed and divided the people still more. The Dukes of Suabia, Bavaria, Saxony and Carinthia, and a number of Bishops, sided with the Pope. They held a Diet at Tribur, accepted the decree of GREGORY, and elected RUDOLPH of Suabia King of Germany in HENRY'S stead, to whom the Pope sent a crown with the inscription "Petra dedid Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho"—Christ gave the crown to PETER and PETER to RUDOLPH. A bloody civil war ensued, with varying fortune, which ended with the death of RUDOLPH, Oct. 15, 1080, in battle at Grona, near Zeitz, in Saxony. During the war GREGORY proclaimed that all who had been excommunicated would be received back into the true fold if they left HENRY and went with the Pope. HENRY was then told to make his peace with the Pope, and Germany would recognize him again as her sovereign. HENRY obeyed and went to Italy, and here he enacted that contemptible scene at the Castle of Canossa, so memorable in history, where, between the second and third walls of the fortress, clad in the coarse gown of a penitent, with bare head and feet, he stood for three days, from sunrise to sunset, without food or drink, imploring the Pope for mercy. The monarch of one of the noblest nations of the earth a begging penitent before a monk! He received mercy, but on terms as degrading as they were harsh. HENRY was to appear before the Pope as his judge to defend himself against all charges, and the Pope was to decide whether he should retain or lose his crown; until then he should wear none of the royal insignia, do no act of sovereignty, and consider all his subjects as released from their allegiance to him. What a change was there wrought since the primitive days of Christianity!

Such a degradation of their sovereign was deeply felt by the people, and HENRY lost nearly all his partisans in Italy as well as in Germany. But with the help of the Bohemians, who succeeded in establishing himself again in Suabia, again declared GREGORY deposed, and caused GUIBERT, Archbishop of Ravenna, the fiercest enemy of GREGORY, to be selected Pope as CLEMENS III. (June, 1080.) The death of RUDOLPH, and a decisive victory of the Lombards over Countess MATHILDA, of Tuscany, about the same time, enabled HENRY to march an army into Italy (1081); he took Rome in 1084, the Pope retreated to Salerno, and HENRY introduced his *protegé*, CLEMENS III., into the Holy City, as Pontiff. But the Normans, as allies of GREGORY, soon drove both out again, and HENRY returned to Germany without having effected anything against the stubborn GREGORY, who, however, died at Salerno the following year, (1085,) after having called another German council at Guedlinburgh, which again resolved to depose HENRY.

As we cannot go into any further details of the acts of this extraordinary man, we will quote, in brief, the judgment passed upon by a German Protestant historian, SCHLOSSER. He says: "He, (GREGORY) forgot that a comprehensive and ruling spirit, like his, is born, perhaps, but once in a century, and that as often as such a one appears neither the world can bear him nor he the world. That GREGORY was such a spirit, a few traits of his life will show. By a cunning use of circumstances, he enforced at least apparently, the acknowledgment of his sovereignty over Hungary. He demanded of the Spaniards and their Kings to place their churches under the dominion of Rome, and they obeyed. In Bohemia he was arbiter in the strife of Duke WRATISLAV II. with his nobles. He won the grand duke of the Russians, DEMETRIUS, though a Greek in religion, to his favor. The Duke BOLESLAV II., of Poland, he compelled to obey his commands and return to his nobles the treasures robbed from them. He gave law to the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and to the Sclavonians and Croats he gave a King. In Dalmatia he adjusted the disputes of the warlike pirates." And he, lord over kings and nations, a mere monk of obscure origin! May it not well be said, that under his guidance, Rome was again the mistress of the world.

The Countess MATHILDA of Tuscany, of whom mention is made above, was a great friend of GREGORY'S, and afterward married to Duke WELF of Bavaria, an ancestor of the late Kings of Hanover. She, at the request of GREGORY, already in 1077, transferred all her estates and sovereignty to the Pope, to take effect upon her death (1116.) This again increased the temporal possessions of the Papacy, though during the many wars preceding, the Popes had lost some of their previous possessions.

How powerful the influence of the Popes had become over the nations of Christianity is evidenced by the first crusade. Though Pope URBAN II. was even personally unsafe at Rome, his armies and allies defeated by HENRY IV., whose counter-Pope CLEMENS III. still claimed to be the lawful head of the Church, he created intense enthusiasm for himself, his authority, and his proposed crusade, which he proclaimed at a Church convention at Piacenza in 1095. The proposal was first broached by PETER THE HERMIT, but URBAN at once adopted it, shrewdly expecting great political benefits from the measure, not only for himself personally, by extricating him out of the precarious situation in which HENRY'S success had placed him, but also to the Papacy for the future. Though appealing to the religious enthusiasm of populations, the measure was purely a political one to restore and extend the temporal power of the Popes. It did result as such, as every careful reader of history knows, and was one of the means to confirm the supremacy of the Popes even in political matters of mere temporal concern for many years, to which result the several orders of knights, the Knights of St. John, the Templars (originated about 1118), who were greatly protected and fostered by the Popes, became efficient coadjutors.

Another strife was raging toward the close of the twelfth century. Emperor HENRY VI. wished to renew, under his sceptre, the colossal empire of CHARLEMAGNE, while Pope INNOCENT III. labored to extend the system of GREGORY VII. The Pope held on close to his plan, to make, as under heathen Rome, Italy the central seat of the government of the world, and the residence of the Pope its capitol. Two systems were here opposed to each other; one, that the Church should be subordinate to the Emperor, had its champions in the German sovereigns; the other, that the Emperor should be the servant of the Church, was originated by GREGORY, and never deviated from, even to this day, by any of his successors. We cannot give the details, but so much we will only say, that in 1209 the Emperor OTHO IV., in a solemn instrument promulgated at Speier, formally renounced all rights of sovereignty as King of Italy, and confirmed all the possessions of the Church. When, in 1210, OTHO again turned against the Pope, INNOCENT excommunicated him, which finally cost OTHO his throne and the German people hecatombs of slain. INNOCENT, in 1212, had his ward and pupil, FREDERICK, a Hohenstaffen, elected Emperor, and he was crowned as such at Aix la Chapelle in 1215. OTHO returned to Germany in 1212, and immediately waged war against FREDERICK and his adherents, but was unsuccessful, the Pope being against him. He died in 1218, and FREDERICK ruled with varied fortunes till 1250. He also strove to shake off the arrogant grasp the Popes had gained over the sovereigns of the world, and many were the difficulties he encountered with the successors of his tutor, GREGORY IX. and INNOCENT IV., but the temporal power of the Popes was now so firmly established, that though temporary success often attended the military exploits of the Emperor against the Pope, yet in the end he had to succumb, although Pope INNOCENT IV. had fled from Rome to Lyons, in France.

But in the latter part of the thirteenth century the temporal authority of the Popes over the acquired States of the Church was utterly destroyed, and even the influence of the Papacy abroad almost entirely annihilated. A letter of Pope CLEMENS IV. (1265—1268) to King CHARLES, of Anjou, is still in existence, depicting the forlorn condition to which the Papacy was reduced, in the following expressive terms: "England will no longer submit to us; Germany does hardly obey; France complains and sighs; Spain cannot even satisfy herself, and Italy does not only give us no help, but seeks even to overreach us." Later, under Pope MARTIN IV., in 1282, the authority of the Pope, and even all respect for him, was lost in his States. The Mayor of Rome had more power and received higher honors in the city than the Pope. When the Pope issued his ban against the City of Perugia, the people laughed at it, made straw figures, named them after the Pope and the Cardinals, and burned them publicly in the streets. The several cities became independent under the rule of leading families, and remained so until the close of the fifteenth century, when Pope ALEXANDER VI. and his son CESAR BORGIA, a very monster, retook them for the Church in the most inhuman and cruel manner.

Between Pope BONIFACE VIII. (who died in 1303) and PHILIP IV. of France, a resultless war of bulls, bans, and counter-decrees and proclamations. His successor, however, BENEDICT XI., a very mild-tempered man, annulled almost everything he had done, but he died already in 1304. Now began a strife for the Papacy, showing how low their power had sunk and how much the Popes of this time were considered only the tools of designing princes, instead, as before, of being their masters. For eleven months the conclave of Cardinals was assembled in church at Perugia for the election of a Pope, but they could not agree. At last the populace surrounded the church, and kept it besieged night and day, allowing no one to enter or come out; they even carried off the roof of the building, and permitted the cardinals to have no food nor drink. Under this compulsion they at last submitted to the intrigue of PHILIP IV. of France, and elected a Frenchman, BERTRAND, Bishop of Bordeaux, as Pope CLEMENS V. (1305.) The Pope remained in France, traveling from place to place, and took permanent residence at Avignon (1308), which subsequent Popes afterward (1348) purchased. Here the seat of the Supreme Roman Pontiff remained till 1377, and this period is called in clerical history the "Babylonian Exile of the Popes." Thus the temporal power of the Pontiff over the Church ceased entirely. We will not describe the condition of Rome, but merely remark that PETRARCH sang his inspiring songs of Rome during this span of years, and that COLA RIENZI, the last of the Tribunes, and the hero of BULWER'S novel, lived and labored.

The military success of the expedition under Cardinal ALBERNOZ, (1355,) against Ancona, the Duchy of Spoleto and the Romagna, in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, was the first step toward the return of the Pope to Rome, which was finally accomplished, with URBAN V. as Pope, on the *fourth of July*, 1367. But unable to suppress the numerous bands of robbers and blacklegs that were roaming through Italy in organized bands, and tired of the irritation, disquiet and annoyance which the condition of the Papal States caused, the Pope returned to Avignon again in 1370. Only in 1377 Pope GREGORY XI. returned again to Rome.

With his death, in March, 1378, began that "great schism," a period of turbulence and disturbance in Europe, in which Kings and Emperors took sides. There were seldom less than two and often as many as three Popes simultaneously claiming the fealty of the Christian world. It was during the continuance of this schism that France proclaimed the independence of the French Catholic Church from the Pope, in matters of the appointment and investiture of the clergy, a step which went very far to make France independent of the Pope also in temporal matters, and which curtailed the political influence of the Papacy to a considerable extent. England had long before, at the instance of the British clergy themselves, to save their purses from continuous drafts made upon them by the Pope, largely circumscribed papal authority in the Kingdom. In 1404 the Diet of Hungary passed the celebrated act, in force in the Kingdom until all law was upset by the Austrians after their victory in 1849, that all sacredotal offices should be filled solely by the King without regard to the Pope, and that no papal bull or circular should be published in Hungary till it had received the approval of the King. In Bohemia JOHN HUSS, since 1402, preacher of Bethlehem Church at Prague, began to adopt and preach the doctrines of WICKLIFFE with immense success and undermining papal authority throughout. The Catholic clergy had councils at Perpignan, at Friuli and Pisa, (1409,) but the only result was that a third Pope was elected. At last, to settle in some way the demoralizing condition of the Church and to adopt measures to prevent the spread of the dangerous heresies of HUSS, a general council of the Church was called and commenced its session at the City of Constance, in November, 1814. Its session commenced with the trial of JOHN HUSS, who was burnt July 6, 1415. Another heretic, HYERONIMUS, was executed on the 30th of May, 1416. But these acts belong to Church history, and we refer to them only, that they gave rise to a bloody war in Bohemia, and prepared the field for the Reformation by LUTHER. The one of the three Popes who had the support of the Emperor of Germany, and in conjunction with him had called the Council of Constance together, was named JOHN XXIII. He led such an irregular life, and broke his written promises and pledges so often and so recklessly that in his person Papacy became still more disgraced. At last, in May, 1415, charges of ungodliness and lewdness were preferred before the Council against this Pope. He was, having fled from Constance, imprisoned in a tower at Radolfszell, and on the 25th of May, 1415, he was found guilty of all the fifty-four specific charges and formally deposed. Being turned over to the custody of the Emperor this deposed Pope was kept a prisoner at Castle Gottleben, the same place where HUSS had been incarcerated—a remarkable revenge of history. All such events could not, of course, contribute to heighten the esteem for the Papacy nor its influence, and both were on the rapid decline. The other two Popes resigned, GREGORY XII. on July 4, 1415, and BENEDICT XIII. on April 18, 1417, so that after that date the Catholic Church again had but one head, MARTIN V., who had been elected Pope by the Council of Constance. He again took possession of Rome.

We have thus far traced the rise of the Papacy from its humble origin to its almost colossal power under GREGORY VII., and its decline up to the Council of Constance with, we fear, rather more minuteness than the narrow room of a newspaper article would ordinarily permit. But we thought it necessary to do so, avoiding as much as we could, going into more distracting details, since of the early history of the Papacy up to about the commencement of the religious reform movement, very little is known to the general reader, and it was our purpose to give such a correct picture of the Popes' influence during the first fourteen or fifteen hundred years of the Christian era. As since the reign of FERDINAND and ISABELLA in Spain, the expulsion of the Moors, the discovery of America and the evangelization of one-half of the European continent the history of the world is better known even in its more important details, we may now be permitted to take a more cursory glance at the subject-matter of our article, and conclude it by merely referring to a few of the most prominent events in history influencing the condition of the Papacy.

After many attempts to regain their lost influence by the successive Popes, some abortive and various others eminently successful, ALEXANDER VI., a Borgia, a native of Valencia, Spain, was, in 1492, made Pope. He was said to have purchased his election, and is known in history as the most cruel, the most libidinous and detested of all the Popes. He made his son, CESAR BORGIA, a Cardinal. The two are described in cotemporaneous works as very monsters in human disguise, lost to all sense of right, virtue or decency, and only bent on enriching themselves and their kin, and satisfying their unholy desires. As soon as the true nature of these two men became known, terror at first struck the hearts of the faithful of the Church, which turned into open and violent denunciation. Especially was it SAVONAROLA, at Florence, who began the war against the Pope and his family in 1497. He exposed the immoral life at the Papal Court of Rome, and invoked the vengeance of Heaven upon JULIA FARNESE—Giulia Bella—who, though married, lived openly and defiantly as the acknowledged mistress of the Pope. SAVONAROLA, in his published sermons, adopted the imprecations of the prophets Amos and Ezekiel, and denounced the corruption of the Catholic clergy in terms as severe as those prophets used against the Pharisees of old. For this audacity he was burned at the stake on the 23d of May, 1498. There can be no doubt that the excesses of the Pope and his Cardinal, followed up as it was by the minor clergy throughout, together with the spirited denunciations of SAVONAROLA, had much influence in framing LUTHER'S mind toward reform. Nevertheless, although the spiritual influence was on the wane, the temporal power of the Pope increased. The City of Ravenna, a large part of Tuscany, and all other places which had separated themselves from the Pope's rule under MARTIN IV., in 1282, (see above) were reconquered by the Pope's son, CESAR BORGIA, and most cruelly treated (1500-1501.) He even succeeded to capture the Duchy of Milan, and had himself invested with the title and dignity of Duke by his father, being aided by CHARLES XII. of France. He even subjected the City of Florence to a tributary allegiance, and had not ALEXANDER VI. died in 1503, he might, in the opinion of MACCHIAVELLI, have permanently consolidated his power over the whole of Northern Italy.

The Reformation was a terrible blow to the Papacy. Emperor CHARLES V. a devout Catholic, was the only man that could and did save its existence; but with all his power, immense resources and high intellect, he could not suppress the march of the new faith. ZWINGLI and CALVIN were efficient colaborers of LUTHER, though differing from him in some matters. But all three, or at least the necessary tendency and result of their labors, so even CHARLES V. looked at it, must be a serious division in the Church and a severe loss to the Papacy of its authority and papacy. Many were the wars that Catholic princes waged against the dissenters, or heretics, and most cruel the means by which they sought, either by the advice, or at least with the approval, and in some cases, subsequent ratification of the Pope. We refer to the Bartholomew massacre at Paris, in the night of the 27th of August, 1572, and the murder of thousands of Protestants throughout all France, shortly after following.

How much a few years only had shaken the power and the influence of the Pope, is shown that by the fact that already, on the 15th of October, 1529, at Schwalbach, and again on the 29th of November of the same year at Schmalkalden, eight of the most powerful princes of Central Germany, together with the deputies of nine large cities, met to form a league for the defence of LUTHER'S doctrine, and not all the fear of the power of CHARLES V. nor dread of the Pope's bulls and bans could deter them. The Diet at Augsburg, called as a means to extirpate the new doctrine, only consolidated it by giving to its adherents a declaration of their faith in the memorable Augsburg confession. But we do not wish to write a history of the reformation. A civil war was, of course, the consequence. The Pope issued a bull to the faithful, enjoining them to "strike dead" every heretic, while the Emperor desired the war on his part to be looked upon as a political punishment to the Leaguers as rebels to his civil authority. When the Pope wanted the Duchies Parma and Piacenza for PETER FARNESE, the Emperor therefore flatly refused, a proof how weak the Pope's power was even over an ally.

A heavy blow to the power of the Pope was the defection of HENRY VIII. of England (1534), who but a few years before, for his pamphlet against LUTHER, had been proclaimed by the Pope as "Defender of the Faith."

The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) closing with the Westphalian Treaty of Peace, did, in legal and binding form, recognize the rightful existence of the Protestants, and even the Pope had to give his admit that his power and influence over one-third of Europe nearly was forever gone. But what had been lost by the unsuccessful issue of war, cruelty and wholesale murder, was thought might be regained by subtlety and cunning; and a religious order—already existing for over a hundred years and especially established for the extinction of heresy and the extension of the power of the Pope by any means that should promise success—had, in that view, received increased imporiance since the beginning of the seventeenth century. This was the order of the Jesuits, founded in Paris in 1534, by IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA, to oppose the steady progress of Protestantism. It received the sanction of Pope PAUL III. in the Fall of 1540, and at once began its labors. As another means to preserve its power, Papacy resorted again to the Inquisition, which had been resorted to before by Pope INNOCENCE III. (1198) for the extermination of heretics. But neither the great learning, tact, efficiency in intrigue, and great riches of the Jesuits—laymen as well as clerical—nor the bloody terrors of the Inquisition, could delay the gradual decline of the powers of the Popes as princes of this world. Had they but remembered the origin of their own Church—that it prospered by persecution, and that all the cruelty of the Roman Emperors toward the Christians did not prevent their numerous deity from being dethroned—a different result might perhaps have been reached.

We need not dwell upon the occurrences from the peace of Westphalia to the French revolution (1648,—1789). Suffice it to say, that the papacy lost much of its splendor and power. Thus, Pope CLEMENS XIV. had to accede to the demands of the Catholic powers to dissolve the order of the Jesuits, which he did by the celebrated bull *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, dated Aug. 19, 1773. But PIUS VII. (1802) revived the order, but only for Russia, and afterward wholly, but again at the investigation of several Catholic powers, who considered them excellent assistants for the maintenance of monarchic institutions. This again proves, that latterly the Pope was no more than a tool.

During the progress of the French revolution the soverign power of the Pope over the States of the church, much reduced already, still embraced about one-third of the whole of continental Italy, containing about 15,000 English square miles and over three millions of inhabitants. In 1798 a mob assassinated the French minister, BASSEVILLE, and when NAPOLEON marched triumphantly through Italy, in 1796, he determined to take revenge for it. In the peace of Tolentine he demanded from the Pope such ransoms, that all the churches had to give up nearly all their treasures to pay the enormous amount. On Dec. 28, 1797, a French General (DUPHOT) was shot at Rome, and Gen. BERTHIER was ordered to take possession of the city, which he did in February, 1798. The temporal power of the Pope was (Feb. 15, 1798) declared abolished, and the Republic of Rome proclaimed. As the Pope protested, he was first taken to Tuscany and thence (1799) to France, where he died. March 14, 1800, PIUS VII. was elected Pope, and NAPOLEON, as First Consul, reinstated him at Rome in all his temporal and spiritual rights, but kept the territory occupied by French troops. But on the 17th of May, 1809, NAPOLEON issued a decree deposing the Pope, and his territories were incorporated with the French Empire. The Pope himself was taken prisoner and carried to France, whence he did not return to Rome till after NAPOLEON'S first abdication in 1814.

From that day to the revolution in 1848, the decline of the papacy offers no striking feature. Some outbreaks of the Carbonairs, in 1831, were quietly put down by the Austrians, the Pope being powerless to do so in his own States. PIUS IX., the present Pope, commenced his career in 1846 with a series of well-intended reforms in the internal administration of his States, which were well received throughout Italy. The revolutionary movements in 1848, however, begot demands by the people far in advance of the designs of the Pope, and he refused to comply, but granted a more liberal ministry. Still, in consequence of the assassination of Count ROSSI, (Nov. 15, 1848,) a violent revolution broke out, and the Pope finally fled for safety to the Neapolitan fortress of Gaeta. Rome continued a short time as a republic under MAZZINI, GARIBALDI and AVEZZANA. The poor Pope was helpless, so far as his temporal power was concerned. It is needless for us to detail how NAPOLEON III. destroyed the nascent Republic of Rome and reinstalled the Pope in power, and how he has, by the aid of his troops maintained him up to this.

But the progress of the unification of Italy is rapidly overwhelming and depriving him of the last remaining shred of his temporal authority. The French troops are about leaving; the Roman people are quietly preparing for peaceful annexation to the Kingdom of Italy and while they, as Catholics, do not in the least deny the authority of the Pope, as the head of the Church, in spiritual matters, they consider him out of his province whenever he attempts, in this age and since the powers of the papacy have so much dwindled away within the last three hundred years, to interfere in things purely temporal and political and having solely reference to the civil and political rights of the people. As long as the divine right of kings to demand silent and passive obedience from their people was the universally acknowledged maxim of government, the recognized visible and infallible expounder on earth of the divine will had some logic and reason on his side when he claimed superior authority in all matters. But times have changed and men with them. New ideas, new principles and systems of government are taking the place of the old, and the latter must give way. We might as well return to the oar-galleys of the Romans and discard our steamers, as to allow the spirit of GREGORY VII. to rule again.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Chapter on Negro Development—Important Movement Among the Blacks—Sketch of a Freedmen's Meeting in Sumter District—The Speeches of the Sable Orators—A White Magistrate Gives his Advice—Appeals to the Government for Aid—Good Behavior of the Negroes—Some Facts About Manufactures in South Carolina—The Widow of Keitt, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

Whatever may be thought of the general effect of emancipation upon the social and moral condition and agricultural efficiency of the black race, it is an admitted fact that their progress in intelligence and in the art of taking care of themselves, has outstripped the anticipations even of those who had entertained the most sanguine hopes in regard to their intellectual improvement. Formerly the opinion prevailed almost universally at the South that the state of absolute dependence and exemption from life's cares, in which the negro had passed so many generations, had altogether unfitted him for self-support; and most of those who had the true welfare of the slave at heart honestly believed that the sudden boon of freedom would prove to him a curse rather than a blessing. But the facts have not borne out these sombre anticipations. The freedmen, during the past twelve months, have shown a surprising and constantly increasing capacity to adapt themselves to the novel circumstances by which they are surrounded, and they are rapidly acquiring the habits and modes of thought and action which are the characteristics of free labor all the world over. Perhaps the most striking instance of their advancement in this respect is to be found in their tendency to combine for the redress of grievances by lawful means. A movement is now on foot among the blacks, in many of the interior districts, designed to secure, during the coming year, several changes in the system of employment, including a very material increase in the compensation paid to the laborer. The agitation of the subject, I have reason to believe, is entirely spontaneous on the part of the freedmen, (*i. e.*, not the result of any interference or suggestions from ill-disposed whites,) and their demonstrations of sentiment, while exhibiting unmistakably the symptoms of something very like a Northern "strike," are yet totally free, as far as I can judge, from any tendency toward disorder or violence.

A NEGRO PUBLIC MEETING IN SUMTER DISTRICT—SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

I chanced to be in Sumter District a few days ago, and hearing that there was to be a pow-wow on the question of labor at the Freedmen's Tabernacle, in the suburbs of Sumterville, my curiosity led me to be present at the gathering. There was a very large attendance of the darkies, and the proceedings were opened with the usual singing and prayer. A number of very intelligent freedmen then rose in succession and delivered brief addresses, the general burden of which was the absolute inadequacy of *one-third* of the crop as a just remuneration for the labor of the year. The speakers dwelt upon the present condition of the freedmen, without land, without homes and without resources, and, in many cases, unsupplied with shoes and clothing, though the Winter is close at hand. They one and all expressed the conviction that the only conditions on which they could safely make engagements for the future, would be for the land and the labor to divide the field products share and share alike. A local magistrate (white) who was present by special invitation, being called on for his counsel, made a few remarks explanatory of his view of the real causes of the prevailing destitution. The contracts for the present year, he said, were an experiment, adopted and approved by the military and the the Bureau, and they had been found to be unequal in their operation, and productive, in some cases, of great injustice, hardships and dissatisfaction. The seasons, too, had been sadly unpropitious, involving planter aud employe alike in a common disappointment and a common suffering. He opposed the system of compensating labor by a *pro rata* division of the crop, and urged the advantages of *stated wages*, which would insure to every man, in proportion to his skill, character and a capacity, a certain compensation easily defined and ascertained. On this plan, whenever an employer and employe concluded to part company during the year, the amount due by the former to the latter could be easily determined and paid, either in money or by note, maturing at the end of the year. The entire crop would then belong to the planter, and all disputes about its division would be avoided. The immense assemblage listened with grave attention to the advice thus given, and though many expressed concurrence with the magistrate, a majority seemed to cling to their preference for a moiety of the crops.

AN APPEAL FROM THE DESTITUTE FOR AID.

Previous to its adjournment, the meeting determined upon making an appeal to the General Government for aid in behalf of the destitute. It was stated that this appeal would have been made to the State authorities, but it was well known to them that South Carolina was at present too poor to afford the required relief. Truly there is a wide field for benevolence among the colored population of this State during the Winter upon which we are entering, and the thousands which the Northern people are contributing toward the political, educational and religious regeneration of the emancipated slaves might be far more sensibly applied, just now, to the distribution among them of brogans, blankets and bread. One of the freedmen, in the course of his address to the meeting, expressed the trust that the Government, which had given them their freedom, would interpose to save them from the otherwise inevitable results of this year's failure in the crop, and at least help them to live until they can gather another harvest.

THE ANIMUS OF THE FREEDMEN.

This meeting was but a type of others which are being held in various portions of the State, for like purposes. It is worthy of remark that, during the four hours which it occupied, not a word was said about political rights, negro suffrage or negro equality. The first and last note of the occasion was on the same chord—a fair and remunerative return for the services of the laborer, and the ways and means of saving the destitute multitude from starvation and death. The movement is a general one, and seems to have the hearty sympathy of the white inhabitants, who, indeed, have little else beside sympathy that they can afford to give. The claims of the freedmen are likely, therefore, to be met with a kind indulgence that will prevent the combinations among them from resulting in any serious interruption to the planting interest.

In a recent letter, I alluded briefly to

THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH COTTON MANUFACTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

I have lately instituted some inquiries on this important subject, and find that there are, at this time, in South Carolina, no less than eleven cotton factories in successful operation, running 27,200 spindles and 996 looms; the largest of these, the Kalmia Mills, having 10,000 spindles and 600 looms, and the smallest, the Valley Falls Factory, having 500 spindles. The

capacity of several of these factories is to be doubled within the next three months, a fact which speaks more forcibly than words in regard to the profitable character of the investment. In addition to the eleven cotton factories, there are in the State two woolen factories, three paper mills, one porcelain factory, three extensive iron works, and the Saluda Cotton Factory—the last-named a new and very large establishment, now nearly ready to commence operations. Eight of these factories are located in Spartanburgh District, a healthy, mountainous part of the State, possessing an abundance of water-power, and rich in various mineral resources. The activity diffused through its whole population by the presence of so many large manufacturing enterprises, has rendered Spartanburgh the most prosperous, if not the wealthiest of the interior districts, and the people in other portions of the State are making active and earnest preparations to follow the example set them by the energetic Spartanburghers. Among others who are zealous in the work of building up Southern manufactures is

THE WIDOW OF LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

Everybody at the South remembers KEITT, of South Carolina, the enthusiastic and impulsive M. C., who so long sat on the floor of the House of Representatives, the most irascible of all the Southern members, and the very embodiment, in popular estimation, of fire-eating chivalry. KEITT fell, during the last year of the war, at the head of his regiment, in Virginia. I see by an advertisement in a morning paper, that his widow offers a fine mill seat, with large water-power and mill-dam complete, gratis, to any one who will build thereon a cotton factory. Mrs. KEITT adds that the seat is situated in the finest cotton district in the State, and possesses the advantage of being close to the South Carolina Railroad. A queer result—that the estate of KEITT should be offered voluntarily as the nucleus of some future Southern Lowell! Q.

GEORGIA.

The Test Oath and Post-offices—Mining and How it is Done—Drinks, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE CHESTATEE, NEAR DAHLONEGA, Ga., Nov. 18, 1866.

I wish some one would make a dead set against the official test oath in the next Congress, unless, indeed, it be the object of Congress to keep the South in an uncomfortable state, in which case matters are working to a charm. After protection to person and property, one of the most important uses of Government is undoubtedly the furnishing of proper mail facilities. But that is a thing the United States Government will never be able to give in the South (except by importation of officers) so long as the only men who can "qualify" for office are the most useless part of the community. Here and there may be found a man who neither aided, abetted nor sympathized with the rebellion; but, first or last, from one reason or another, it cannot be denied that, throughout the South, the intelligence and energy of the *whole people* went into the war. Consequently the citizens of a postal district now either avoid the law, by getting some cripple or aged man to take the oath and the office and then appoint a live man as his deputy, or they suffer under the ignorance and inexperience of some man who contrived, during the war, to keep "between the lines," and can now manage to scrape through the oath. If the Southern people were the only sufferers, it might be replied by the hotheads to all this: "Let them suffer; they are only paying the penalty of their own acts." But it is not necessary to discuss either the Christianity or the statesmanship of such a spirit; all Northern men who are seeking investment here for their capital or their energy; all foreigners who are coming here to live and work; men of all kinds, loyal or disloyal, suffer together. Of course it is eminently proper that the Government should appreciate and reward men who were "faithful among the faithless found," (or apparently so;) but is it necessary to that end that the business of the United States Postal Department should be botched and mismanaged; letters detained, delayed, lost, sent the wrong way, (perhaps never sent at all,) by men who can scarcely "read writin'?" All of which I saw and part of which I was. Sundry instances of exactly such troubles, arising from the precise causes above enumerated, have come within my personal experience and observation. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." If any man believes in the test oath of office, let him come South for a while and feel how it works.

"Five, six; pick up sticks," says Mother Goose, and the old lady evidently meant an indirect allusion to the mode of getting a mining operation under way in the mountains; for, having "buckled our shoe" of preparation and "opened the door" through which is supposed to lie the path to the precious metal, the next thing to be done is the laying out of roads through the forests and over the hills. Even to "seven, eight; lay them straight," the venerable dame is right. I have never seen anything prettier than the way underbrush, bushes and saplings vanish before the advancing woodsmen, nor can one wish to see anything more skillful than the well-guided, crackling, crashing fall of sturdy chestnuts and tall pines, which, "laid straight" along the sides, are at once out of the road and handy for future use, if needed. The laborers hereabouts—the people of the country—are well disposed, intelligent, apt at most all rough work, and generally industrious, though some will "play off" if possible. Few of them can read, still fewer write; but they can count their money when they get it, plant and reap, dig, chop and do all those things that country people learn so well, being self-dependent.

The mode of living, even among the better classes, would be considered pretty hard by any Northern farmer. The houses are universally built of logs, with the chimneys outside. All the improvements upon this simple architecture consist in hewing the logs square, plastering the cracks with mud to make them tight, sealing the cracks inside with boards, and, as a last and supreme refinement, boarding up inside and clap-boarding outside, though I remember to have seen only two or three so far advanced. As to paint or whitewash, I have seen only one house in all this country that was so protected and decorated.

Northern Georgia was, until quite recent times, a Cherokee country. Most of the settlers here were from North Carolina, though as a rule the present generation, ranging from twenty to thirty years old, are born Georgians. Of course they have their peculiarities of speech, with their "this yer" and "that thar," though it is nothing to compare with the dialects of Virginia and other districts where the shades of speech have gathered a more unctuous richness from the negro element. One thing has puzzled me—it is an aspiration of the word "*it*" in certain cases, making it "*hit*." They seem to do this when desiring to emphasize the word "it," or to use it as the demonstrative pronoun "that." As, "Which horse shall I take?" "Take *hit;* he's a good one." I was talking to one of the men who had been in EARLY's army at the time they just didn't go into Washington. "Oh," said he, "you uns had *hit* made very strong." They will even say, "That's *hit.*" How such a corruption can have crept into a language I must leave to wiser people to find out; but it is the most marked peculiarity of the Georgian dialect. Whether "hit" is an importation from modern Cockneydom or the ancient Saxon "het," I must leave to the philologists—but it is probably the first thing that will strike a stranger coming into this region.

Beside the gold, (which is an old story revived and more likely to have a successful course now than ever before, because it is taken up more systematically and thoroughly,) beside this new production of the Georgia mountains, the chief staples are hogs, sweet potatoes and corn. Some few other vegetables are seen, but cabbages and beets will generally cover those. It was at first a mystery to me why these people would persist in eating hog's flesh three times a day, seven days in the week, fifty-two weeks in a year, and so on, at 15 to 20 cents per pound, when good beef could be had at from 7 to 10 cents. But the secret lies in the fact that pork goes a great deal further than beef. A hungry man could easily dispose of a half pound of beef, while a half pound of fat fried pork or bacon is a meal for a family.

Like the rest of the world victuals and drink are the chief of their diet. I have given the bill of fare for every day in the year; now for the wine list. Whisky is rare, particularly since the war; in fact the Legislature of the State, considering the great scarcity of the crops this Fall, resulting from the extensive drouth, have reënacted one of their war laws, making it a penal offence to use grain for the distillation of liquors. So John Barleycorn is effectually banished. But a cousin of his, called apple jack, reigns in his stead, (I might say *rains;* it is very plentiful.) This apple brandy is the ordinary tap throughout the mountain region, but the "particular vanity" which is worthy of mention, and which is really the only thing among the liquids or solids, portable or comestible, of the Southern region which could be called delicate or delicious, is a nectar-like compound of peach brandy, with a syrup of honey and water. I cannot pretend to be a *connoisseur* in such matters, but I do not believe the most fastidious palate could find aught to cavil at in this potation. It's the only preparation of spirits I ever tasted that could tempt me to become an "habitual tankard." However, when one is hard at work all day he has little inclination to become an habitual anything except sleeper, and as I must be stirring to-morrow by "sun up" (so they call it here) I'll say "good night" and turn in. J. R. H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Guarantee Bonds of Railway Corporations—The Case of Williston Against the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad—Construction of Contracts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

A very interesting and important case, bearing upon railroads and railroad interests, is now before the Supreme Judicial Court of this State. The case is that of JOHN P. WILLISTON against the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; and in all financial circles, where the merits of the case are understood, it is creating an unusual degree of interest.

As now presented, the case relates to the guarantee bonds of railroad corporations, the principal question being whether interest on the preferred stock of this corporation (issued in 1857) is an absolute debt against the Company, or is contingent upon the earnings of the road. The very best of legal talent is employed by the contestants, and the case has just been argued by GEORGE T. CURTIS, of New-York, and GEORGE L. ROBERTS, for the plaintiff; and P. W. CHANDLER for the defendants.

The action is purely one of contract, in which, among other counts, the plaintiff declares that the defendants made a written agreement to pay certain dividends to the holders of the guaranteed stock of the Company. The plaintiff offered in evidence the certificates of stock which the defendants admitted were duly signed and issued by them. They also put in as evidence the votes of stockholders and of directors, and their annual reports, all of which were published by authority in the NEW-YORK TIMES of May 7, 1857, authorizing the issue of the stock—to all of which the defendants objected as not admissible. A mass of documentary evidence was also submitted by the plaintiff to prove the amount of the net earnings of the road back to 1857.

No dividends were paid by the Corporation on the guaranteed stock till August, 1863; but since that time they have paid semi-annual dividends of five per cent. on the said stock to the date of writ. It appears, also, that they have paid off a portion of their floating debt out of the earnings of the road since the guaranteed stock was issued, and before any dividends were paid. The plaintiff also offered evidence to show that the defendants had used a part of the earnings of the road since the guaranteed stock was issued, and before any dividends were paid, for the purpose of constructing new track, and for other purposes not necessary for the operation and proper repair of the road.

The defendants answered that in 1857 the capital stock of the said Company, being a common stock, and not then entitled to any special privileges or rights, was $8,460,100; that the Company then owned a funded debt of $6,757,566 in the form of coupon bonds, secured by mortgages of the property of the Company, and a floating debt of $2,440,449 45; that the Directors of the Company, with the assent of the stockholders, undertook to reduce the floating debt by the sum of $1,500,000, which was obtained in the following manner: A stock of $3,062,200, of which the stock in the plaintiff's declaration is a part, was created and offered to the holders of the common or general stock, to be paid for as follows, viz.: $50 per share in cash, and $50 per share in the general or common stock at par; and the same was denominated "Warranted Capital Stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad," to distinguish it from the common stock. The whole amount of such guaranteed stock, including the shares in the plaintiff's declaration mentioned, was subscribed for and taken and paid for by the holders of the general or common stock on the terms already mentioned, and was received by the subscribers, members of the corporation, in substitution for so much of their common stock as they thus surrendered, and the directors of the Company applied the cash so paid, being $1,500,000, toward the floating debt of the Company, and canceled that amount of the common stock so surrendered. And that in and by the said certificates of stock, the defendants made with the plaintiff the agreement that the defendants would divide and distribute and pay to the plaintiff the net earnings of the Company for each of such periods of six months, to the extent of five per centum on the par value of the guaranteed stock by way of preference and priority, before any part of such net earnings should be divided, distributed and paid to the common stock of the Company, described in the certificates as "the other stock of the Company." The defendants denied that this agreement gave the plaintiff any right of lien or claim of priority for any dividends excepting such as might be made for each period of six months out of the net earnings of that period to the extent of five per cent.; and the defendants also denied and showed that any net earnings had been made for any period of six months during the years 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61 and '62, or that the defendants owed the plaintiff anything therefor. As to the years 1863, '64 and '65, the defendants said that on the first day of June, 1863, the net earnings of the Company were not sufficient to pay a dividend of five per cent. to the holders of the guaranteed stock, but that on the first day of August of that year such a dividend was declared and made payable out of the net earnings of the Company for the benefit of the holders of the guaranteed stock for the each period of six months ending Feb. 1, 1865. It was also shown that the plaintiff received the same without objecting to such application of the net earnings of the last period. The defendants also denied *in toto* that they owed the plaintiff.

It may be some time before the Court renders its decision in this important case, involving as it does millions of dollars. The opinion of the Court will be upon the proper construction of the contract declared upon. As I have already intimated, the case is attracting a good deal of attention among railroad men and capitalists. VIGIL.

WHIPPING IN SCHOOLS.

Testimony of Dr. Wyman and Profs. Agassiz and Washburn.

From the Boston Commercial, Nov. 27.

The woman-whipping school case, which has reflected so much disgrace directly upon Cambridge and indirectly upon Massachusetts, is likely to result in good, after all, in the adoption of a rule forbidding corporal punishment in the Cambridge schools, and by a vote of the citizens condemning the shameful proceeding of the School Committee which justified the brutality of the woman-whipping master and his female accomplices. At a meeting of the Republicans of Cambridge, last evening, to nominate officers for the ensuing municipal year, Dr. WYMAN introduced a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the meeting, corporal punishment of girls should be abolished in the schools. Mayor MERRILL opposed the resolution on the ground that it would look like a rebuke to the School Committee. He deprecated the idea of changing the Board; he defended their action. He did not think the conduct of the master judicious, but he thought the master had only done his duty! It appeared by the explanation of Mr. FOSTER, father of the girl who was whipped, that Mayor MERRILL was the man who voted against a public hearing before the School Committee.

Dr. WYMAN, in advocating the resolution, spoke of the schools of Prussia as having abolished corporal punishment for more than twenty-five years, with beneficial results, and he thought the plan ought to be adopted here. He spoke of the peculiar physiological development of the female sex as being totally at variance with the law of force. They required the law of love to govern them. The code of morals was far more effective than physical force.

Mr. JOHN N. BARBOUR, an old Anti-Slavery man, fully justified the whipping of white school girls, and the action of the School Committee on the subject. But at this point in the meeting Prof. AGASSIZ stepped forward and gave his opinion upon the whipping of scholars. He said he had been a citizen of Cambridge for twenty years. He was an American citizen. He could not sit still without saying a word on this matter. He believed in the opinion expressed by the first gentlemen who spoke. He had been a teacher since he was fourteen years of age—some forty years—and he never struck a blow. He believed that the fault was mainly with the teacher whenever corporal punishment was resorted to. He was in favor of increasing the number of schools, and also the number of teachers, as he thought it impossible for one man to control so large a body of scholars as are gathered in the public schools of Cambridge.

Ex-Gov. WASHBURN followed:

He disclaimed all connection with any party, and would vote for any man who would stand by the petition which he had the honor of signing some time ago, that corporal punishment, so far as girls were concerned, should be abolished in the public schools. It was not with him a personal matter; he knew nothing of the parties concerned in the late whipping case; it was with him a matter of greater importance. Discipline was a means, not an end. There is no need of whipping girls to make them behave. He reiterated the statement expressed by the previous speaker that in five cases out of seven the fault was with the teacher rather than the scholar. If there is a necessity for punishment it is the right and duty of the School Committee to remove the refractory scholar. Whipping is a positive evil. It blunts the intellect, and the scholars lose all self-respect. He alluded to the progress which had been made in the discipline of criminals and in the treatment of the insane. In old times it was thought impossible to have our schools taught by females—that the boys would overpower them in the matter of discipline. But the result of the progress thus far made shows that a large majority of the teachers in the public schools were females.

Continuing his remarks, Prof. WASHBURN declared his conviction that the application of corporal punishment was prolific of evil. It could not be used on young children without blunting their sensibilities and lessening their confidence in their teachers, and every one else; and no girl of ten years old or upward could be whipped without hardening or breaking her heart. JOSHUA COFFIN, of Newburyport, immortalized by WHITTIER, and a school teacher for forty years, was rough in exterior and coarse in manner, but he had a heart as soft as a girl's, and clear head. The speaker remembered him at a teachers' meeting, where the subject of corporal punishment was under discussion. Many of the teachers had advocated a frequent exercise of it. Mr. COFFIN rose, and in about ten words ended the debate and settled the question. "If," said he, "I wanted to make a boy a rascal, I would treat him as if he was one. If I wanted to make him manly, I would treat him kindly and generously." Prof. WASHBURN said he had never yet found a man or a woman so bad but that they had a tender point which could be reached if they were treated as human beings, and as one's own sister or brother. After speaking of the progress made in recent years in the matter of discipline in schools, and the amelioration of the treatment of lunatics, convicts and sailors, he closed by declaring corporal punishment to be morally and physically wrong, and urging the adoption of the resolve as a duty which the meeting owed to itself and to Cambridge as a seat of learning.

A motion was adopted striking out the word "girls" in the resolution, and it was passed. In nominating a Board of School Committee, all the old Board but four were rejected. Among those dropped is a clergyman, of whom it is reported that he presented himself at a primary school and spread terror among the little children by giving the teacher a long, hard ruler, bidding her use it upon refractory scholars—"use it until the blood comes, if they do not submit."

THE LAST MAN.

Samuel Downing, the Revolutionary Pensioner.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives the following account of a visit to SAMUEL DOWNING, one of the last survivors of the soldiers of the Revolution, residing in the town of Edinburgh, Saratoga County:

"The house where, seventy-two years ago, SAMUEL DOWNING first made his home in this State, is a pleasant-looking, roomy, two-story farm-house, having been enlarged or repaired during the past season. Entering, our companion informed Mrs. DOWNING, the wife of the old man's son, who resides with him, of our desire to see the veteran. He soon made his appearance and shook hands with us, answering all our inquiries, made in an ordinary tone of voice, as readily as though his faculties were scarcely impaired by the one hundred and five years that have passed over his head. He stoops considerably, and uses a cane some to walk about, but he has not entirely lost the spring and elasticity of step that we find in men in the prime of life. His hair is white and rather thin, hanging down on his neck, and his skin has a healthy look, as though he might live for some years yet. He was suffering somewhat from an accident that took place last Spring. He was bringing in an arm ul of wood, when, making a misstep, he fell, with the wood on one arm, injuring it so that it was feared at one time that he had broken it, and much care has had to be taken since to keep him from exerting himself to do chores about. Until within a year or two he has been in the habit of walking over to Northville and back, a distance of several miles.

Mr. DOWNING was born near Exeter, N. H., Nov. 30, 1761, and is consequently 105 years of age. [A neighbor dates his birth back one year, viz., to 1760, on the strength of his own family record, and a tradition that his father and Mr. DOWNING were born the same year. The account of his enlistment agrees with this tradition, and makes him 106 years old.] At the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the army, and was sent with others to guard baggage trains to Springfield, Mass. From there he went to New-Jersey, and thence returned to West Point. Thence he came to Saratoga, where he went through the campaign that resulted in the surrender of BURGOYNE. After BURGOYNE's surrender he went to Schenectady and Johnstown, passing his second Winter in the army at the latter place. In the Spring he went South, to Peekskill, and was in an engagement at Pine Bridge. The third Winter was spent at Newburgh, and there he received his discharge, when peace was declared. He returned to New-Hampshire and married, and in the Spring of 1764 moved with his wife to the place where he still lives. When the first Pension Law was passed, March 18, 1818, he made application and received a pension, his papers having been issued and bearing the autograph of JOHN C. CALHOUN, as Secretary of War.

He is a little above medium height, of rather stout build, not corpulent, and has generally enjoyed good health. On the 30th of November, 1861, when, according to his own account, he attained his hundredth birthday, his townsmen united in celebrating the event by a public meeting, procession and oration. They met at the house of one of the leading citizens in Beecher Hollow, some two miles from his residence, where he had spent the previous night, and forming a procession, they went in sleighs, some thirty or forty in number, to a neighboring forest, where the old man cut down a hemlock tree, twenty-two inches in diameter. Then the company assembled around a stand and listened to an oration from Hon. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER. After the oration, the procession was reformed and moved to Mr. DOWNING's residence, where he cut down a black cherry tree measuring a foot in diameter, and then digging a hole through the snow and frost planted a small tree.

Mr. DOWNING's wife died some years since, and of their thirteen children only two survive. The son who resides with the old man was away from home, so that we did not see him. Three of his grandsons (one of them, Patrolman DOWNING, of the Second Precinct Police, of your City,) enlisted during the rebellion and fought manfully to sustain the Government their grandfather had assisted in establishing. The old man took a deep interest in the progress of the war for the Union, and sometimes expressed a wish that he was a little stronger, so that he could go and see another campaign. It is needless to say after this to which political party he belongs.

What an era of history he has lived through; what changes have taken place in this and other countries since he arrived at man's estate! BONAPARTE, who died over forty years ago, after more than twenty years spent in making and unmaking kings, and building up and overturning kingdoms, was born nine or ten years after Mr. DOWNING, and commenced his career about the time when Mr. DOWNING first settled on the banks of the Sacandaga. Canals, steamboats, railroads and telegraphs have been invented, improved and reached their present advanced position while he has been quietly tilling his farm in that somewhat sequestered place. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and all the other Presidents who succeeded him were born after Mr. DOWNING, and some of them after he had attained to middle age.

THE INCOME TAX.

Decision of a Case under the Internal Revenue Laws in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Commercial, Nov. 28.

A case of considerable interest was heard before Associate Justice GILES in the United States Circuit Court, on Monday, the decision of which was reserved until yesterday. The case was that of ODEN BOWIE, of Prince George's County, against GEORGE W. SANDS, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District.

This case is one of twelve or more, instituted by planters in Prince George's and other counties of this State, to recover back the amount of tax alleged to be overpaid the revenue officers in 1865 on the produce of their farms, consisting of tobacco. The assessment was made in 1864 on this article, which was grown in the years 1862 and 1863, for which years the taxes on the crop which was then growing was paid the succeeding years under the former revenue laws. In 1865 the same product was assessed again, under the amended act of March 3, 1865, as income of the preceding year, and the tax thereon collected again, on the ground that it had been sold in 1864, and the proceeds thereof constituted income, and thereby was liable to be assessed and taxed under the revenue act. The case of Col. BOWIE in which the amount involved is about $2,000, was submitted to the Court on a written statement of the facts.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. J. M. CARLISLE and JOHN D. MCPHERSON, of Washington, and HENRY WEBSTER, of this city, while on behalf of Mr. SANDS appeared J. E. MISSMORE, Esq., Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and WM. PRICE, Esq., District Attorney. The principal question was whether by a true construing of the act, and particularly of section four, persons were liable to be taxed twice for the same article of product. After the argument had been closed, the Court stated that the laws should be construed liberally, and decided that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the amount of taxes paid by him on the sales of tobacco grown in 1862 and 1863, as the act of 1865 did not authorize taxation on any produce, as income, which had been grown previous to the year 1864.

During the argument another question was raised, whether there could be a charge or assessment on produce that was used in the family of the grower, or which went for his and their support. On this point the Court decided that there rightfully should be a charge or assessment, as it was as clearly a portion of the income as the amount which is required for the support of a professional or business man.

A written opinion accompanied the judgment of the Court, as follows:

The statement of facts filed in this case show that the plaintiff paid, in 1863 and 1864, the income tax upon the products of his farm for the years 1862 and 1863, although said product remained unsold; that said product was sold in 1864, and that the assessor, in 1865, included the proceeds of said sale with the income of the plaintiff for the year 1864, and the collector required him to pay the income tax on the same, which the plaintiff did under protest; that in estimating plaintiff's income for the year 1864, the assessor included in said income the value of agricultural products consumed by plaintiff's family in said year.

I am of opinion that on the first question the collector was wrong; that the tax on income authorized to be levied and collected by the act passed March 3, 1865, was only upon the products of the plaintiff's farm for the year ending the 31st of December, 1864, and for such of those products of that year only as should be sold or used by plaintiff during that year, and did not authorize a tax upon the products of the plaintiff's farm for any previous years unsold and on hand at the close of those years, and sold in 1864.

Upon the second question I think the collector was right. The tax imposed by the act of 1864, as by the previous acts, was a tax upon the gross receipts or gains of a man during the preceding year, and no deductions are to be made except those specially authorized in said act. I construe the one hundred and seventeenth section (in connection with the one hundred and sixteenth) as if it read "or other vegetable, or other production, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person sold not including any part thereof unsold and on hand during the year next preceding the 31st of December until the same shall be sold." I construe the word "or" as "and" to further the evident intention of Congress, and to fully carry into effect the provisions of the one hundred and sixteenth section. I, therefore, direct judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the sum of $2,018 92, with interest from Oct. 19, 1865, and costs.

The decision is regarded as a very important one, and if the Internal Revenue Bureau agree with the Court in the interpretation of the act, and do not appeal to the Supreme Court, it will necessitate the return to a considerable number of persons in the United States of a large amount of money paid for taxes on their incomes.

The cases of the other parties, ten or eleven in number, instituting like proceedings, were deferred until Saturday next, at which time it is expected the counsel on both sides will make known their intention whether to abide the above decision or take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Enlisted Slaves—Instructions of the Secretary of War.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yours of Nov. 9, stating that ROBERO LEWIS, a negro, the property of Miss ——, of Jefferson County, Ky., enlisted in the last of January, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, in the Fifth regiment of Heavy Artillery, Col. LEIB commanding, and was mustered out May 20, 1865, at Vicksburgh, Miss. Miss ——, having no official evidence of the above facts, though they are true—and asking me to call at the office of Adjutant-General of the Army, and get official evidence, &c., is received; and for reply I have the honor to call your attention to the following paragraphs numbered from one to six inclusive, contained in the instructions issued by the Secretary of War to the Commission now in session at Lexington, Ky.

Your attention is specially called to the 4th article, which is a complete answer to your request:

ARTICLE 1. No claim will be entertained unless it is shown that the slave enlisted, or was drafted, in the State for which the Commission is appointed.

2. No claim will be entertained when the ownership or title to the service of the party enlisted is based upon a sale or transfer made subsequent to the drafting or enlistment of the slave.

3. Executors, guardians and trustees must file with claims made in behalf of the parties they represent, satisfactory evidence that they have been legally invested with authority to act for such parties.

4. Claimants will be required to designate the regiment and company in which the soldier for whom they claim compensation served. If the claim is, in the opinion of the Commission, entitled to consideration, it will be forwarded by the Commission to this office for evidence of enlistment and muster into service, and will be returned to the Commission with such evidence upon those points as the records furnish. The Commission will then proceed to act upon the claim in accordance with the provisions of the laws and instructions under which they are convened. It will be useless to forward any claim for evidence of enlistment unless the regiment in which the soldier served is designated by the claimant.

5. Parties claiming compensation for more than one servant, or slave, enlisted or drafted as a soldier, must file a separate and distinct claim for compensation in each case.

6. The claimant's valid title to the slave at the time of enlistment or draft, and the claimant's active loyalty during the war, must be established. With reference to the loyalty of claimants, the attention of the Commission is respectfully invited to Section 2, act approved July 28, 1866, which is very explicit upon that point.

The Adjutant-General will not submit the records of his office for inspection to complete claims against the Government. This is refused to private parties for the purpose of completing claims for bounty and arrears of pay in favor of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. The records of the Adjutant-General's office cannot be seen for the purposes of information you suggest.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

The Rumors Concerning Mexico.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

The prompt announcement in several special dispatches from Washington last night that Gen. SEDGWICK had crossed from Brownsville into Matamoras and invested that place with United States troops, ostensibly in the interests of American commerce, but practically affecting the arrest of any invasion attempted by the Imperial forces, has caused the Government much annoyance and embarrassment. To-day the War Department has curtly informed all inquiring correspondents that it had no confirmation of the above report, nor any reason to expect that it would be verified. Notwithstanding this assumption, it was apparent that the Department was informed in the premises simultaneously with the forwarding of newspaper advices on the subject; indeed, Gen. GRANT's own dispatch in reference to SEDGWICK's movement was here by 9 o'clock in the evening, and read as follows:

"GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

"I fear that Gen. SEDGWICK has crossed from Brownsville and occupied Matamoras, under pretext of protecting American commerce there. Should it prove true I will order his immediate removal, with your approbation, and disclaim any indorsement of the movement. P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Major-General Commanding."

This telegram was received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters early in the evening, and the General was summoned from home to attend to its purport. Before midnight a response was being telegraphed to SHERIDAN instructing him to depose SEDGWICK with the first verification of the latter's reported movement, and to disavow any indorsement of the United States.

The Election in Portsmouth, N. H.

The result of the city election in Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, was as follows:

There was no choice of Mayor; while the Democrats gained Ward Three by a vote of nearly two to one. Wards One and Two were retained by the Republicans, though by greatly reduced majorities—there being eleven in the First Ward and eighty-three in the Second. The total was 1,684, an increase of 821 over the vote in 1865. For Mayor the result of the vote was: JONATHAN DEARBORN, Republican, 525; FRANK JONES, Democrat, 841; scattering, 18. A majority of the whole number of votes cast is necessary for a choice, and consequently Mr. JONES lacks three votes. The Democrats secured exactly one-quarter of each branch of the new City Council, upon which will devolve the duty of electing a Mayor in case of the failure of the people to elect. The present Mayor holds over until his successor is appointed.

Personal matters seem to have affected the vote for Mayor, as on other city officers the average vote was about as follows: Republican, 873; Democratic, 811. Majority 62.

Semmes and his Professorship.

The following is RAPHAEL SEMMES' letter, accepting the Chair as Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature, tendered by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria:

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 21, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst. I had previously written to you in reply to your telegram of the same date, directing my letter to you at Alexandria. I now write to the care of Mr. SWARBRICK, at your request. I accept the Chair tendered me by the Executive Committee, and will repair to Alexandria in time to enter upon my duties on the 1st of January next.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. SEMMES.

D. F. BOYD, Esq., Superintendent, &c.

The Alabama Agricultural College.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, on the 22d sent a message to the Legislature calling attention to the act of Congress donating lands to the several States for Agricultural Colleges, and stating that the grant was accepted on the part of Alabama on the 20th of February, 1866. The act provides that no part of the proceeds shall be applied to "the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings," and the Governor says:

"The financial condition of the State, and the poverty of its people, do not justify the appropriation of any money out of the public treasury for the erection of such buildings; and yet unless some efficient steps are taken to fulfill the purposes of the donation before the 2d of July next, it will revert to the United States, and thus become lost to the State of Alabama. Under these circumstances, I recommend that this Agricultural College be made an adjunct of the University of the State."

The Crops in Alabama and Louisiana.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows: "A well-known capitalist of New-York City, who has been absent in the South for a period of six weeks past upon a tour of observation solely, has just arrived in Washington on his way back to the North. He puts me in possession of a large number of tabular statements relative to the crops in Alabama and Louisiana, by which it is shown that the cotton yield of this year is less than one-fifth the product of 1860, when the last average crop was produced. About fifty ex-officers of the Federal army, having undertaken the cultivation of cotton, lose all the way from fifty to two hundred thousand dollars by the failure of the crops. Droughts and protracted rains in turn have so nearly resulted in ruining the prospects of even a moderately successful yield that the freedmen will render the catastrophe certain by relaxing in great measure the exertions necessary to save any considerable remnant. During November many of the negroes quit picking at this critical emergency of cotton culture, and are demanding the immediate ratification of labor contracts for next year before they will resume the harvest. They desire terms that will involve the payment of cash wages, instead of the former arrangement, looking to a division of the crops between planter and field-hands."

A Case of Sharp Practice.

A Sheriff in Manchester, N. H., on the 22d of November, laid an attachment upon some $200 worth of property, and put a keeper over the same. On Sunday night following, just before midnight, the keeper was seized by four men in disguise, who pulled a bag over his head, took him to the river, and placing him in a boat, carried him to a small island and left him. Meantime, a writ, which had been previously made and dated Saturday, was put into the hands of another Sheriff, who, visiting the premises, laid an attachment upon the property and put it under keepers. At the same time the owner had a mortgage executed in favor of the plaintiff in the last case and the keepers were discharged. Keeper No. 1 having arrived home from his moonlight excursion, informed the first Sheriff of what had occurred, and he, under advice of counsel, proceeded to retake possession of the property, and at last accounts held it peaceably, "waiting for something to turn up."

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIA.—A report reached the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon from the Twenty-third Precinct Police, to the effect that MAURICE O'CONNOR, residing in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, had been suffocated. No further particulars of the event could be obtained. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUOITING.

Exciting Match for the Championship and $1,000 Between McLaren, of Newark, N. J., and Hodgson, of Pottsville, Penn.—Hodgson the Winner.

The most exciting match of this favorite sport ever played in this country took place yesterday at the Normal Quoit Grounds, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, the contestants being JAMES MCLAREN, of Newark, N. J., and WILLIAM HODGSON, of Pottsville, Penn. From the established reputations of the players a close and exciting game was looked for, and the result justified the expectation. The grounds were well filled by an attentive audience, among whom were quite a number of the most prominent experts and lovers of the pastime from this and adjoining States.

The terms of the match called for a game of 61 points up, 18 yards pitch, for $500 a side. MCLAREN is the keeper of a quoiting ground at Newark, N. J., while HODGSON hails from Pottsville, Penn., where he follows the occupation of a coal-miner. He is an Englishman by birth, is champion of England and Scotland, and his victory in this game makes him champion of America. JAMES GIBSON, of New-York, ex-champion, acted as referee. MCLAREN was attended to by WILLIAM LYONS, of Jersey City, while a "Merry Andrew," DYOT by name, esquired HODGSON and kept the spectators in good humor by his quaint sayings, uttered in the broad Yorkshire dialect. The veteran GEORGE DUNNING acted as master of ceremonies and Mr. GLASSON, the gentlemanly Secretary of Normal Quoit Club, was tally-keeper.

The pitching was the finest ever witnessed in this country, and called forth unbounded praise from the experts present. Both players had plenty of backers, and considerable money changed hands on the result. The Normal, New-York and St. Andrew's Clubs were represented in large numbers. The match was announced to commence at 11 o'clock, but was not started till about one on account of the rain. We give a full summary below:

M'LAREN Ends.	Tally.	Total.	Ends.	Tally.	Total.	HODGSON Ends.	Tally.	Total.	Ends.	Tally.	Total.
1	2	2	40	1	26	1	0	0	40	0	28
2	0	2	41	0	26	2	1	1	41	1	29
3	1	3	42	0	26	3	0	1	42	1	30
4	0	3	43	0	26	4	1	2	43	2	32
5	2	5	44	0	26	5	0	2	44	2	34
6	0	5	45	0	26	6	1	3	45	1	35
7	1	6	46	1	27	7	0	3	46	0	35
8	0	6	47	1	28	8	2	5	47	0	35
9	0	6	48	1	29	9	1	6	48	0	35
10	0	6	49	1	30	10	1	7	49	0	35
11	0	6	50	0	30	11	2	9	50	2	37
12	0	6	51	1	31	12	1	10	51	0	37
13	0	6	52	0	31	13	2	12	52	2	39
14	1	7	53	0	31	14	0	12	53	1	40
15	1	8	54	0	31	15	0	12	54	1	41
16	1	9	55	1	32	16	0	12	55	0	41
17	2	11	56	2	34	17	0	12	56	0	41
18	0	11	57	0	34	18	1	13	57	2	43
19	0	11	58	1	35	19	2	15	58	0	43
20	0	11	59	0	35	20	1	16	59	2	45
21	1	12	60	0	35	21	0	16	60	1	46
22	1	13	61	0	35	22	0	16	61	1	47
23	0	13	62	0	35	23	1	17	62	1	48
24	1	14	63	0	35	24	0	17	63	2	50
25	1	15	64	0	35	25	0	17	64	1	51
26	2	17	65	2	37	26	0	17	65	0	51
27	0	17	66	0	37	27	2	19	66	1	52
28	2	19	67	1	38	28	0	19	67	0	52
29	1	20	68	1	39	29	0	19	68	0	52
30	0	20	69	0	39	30	2	21	69	2	54
31	1	21	70	0	39	31	0	21	70	1	55
32	1	22	71	1	40	32	0	21	71	0	55
33	2	24	72	0	40	33	2	23	72	2	57
34	0	24	73	1	41	34	0	23	73	0	57
35	0	24	74	2	43	35	1	24	74	0	57
36	1	25	75	0	43	36	0	24	75	2	59
37	0	25	76	1	44	37	2	26	76	0	59
38	0	25	77	0	44	38	1	27	77	2	61
39	0	25				39	1	28			

After the championship match, SMITH, of Paterson, N. J., and HOLMES, of Germantown, Penn., contested in a game for $250 a side, in which the former proved the winner, scoring 31 points to 19.

The Fenians in the City—Further Events Expected, and the Whole Irish Population on the Qui Vive.

The rather negative news by Cable—published in the TIMES of yesterday—concerning the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, has served to whet the popular appetite for what everyone feels satisfied must soon become known. "Volcanic Ireland is again in eruption," and wherever such news as this becomes known the inflammable passion and patriotism of her sons is immediately kindled. Those among them of this City who refused to believe the news published on Wednesday morning were pretty generally convinced by that of yesterday, although there is still a tolerably large margin left for those who believe in the ubiquity of JAMES STEPHENS, and think that the telegrams are merely a device of his to throw the enemy off his guard. In what occult manner he could compass this is not stated, but many undoubtedly believe he has done it. Last night large crowds gathered round the offices of the different newspapers, awaiting further news from Ireland, and discussing with great animation that already received. The whereabouts of JAMES STEPHENS is the principal topic of discussion. Some have it that he is already in Ireland; others that he is on his way there, and that as soon as he arrives Dublin Castle will be seized, and a proclamation of republican independence issued; and a few, who are scarcely reticent enough to be trusted with the leader's secrets, have it that he is still in New-York, awaiting, at a down-town hotel, a chance to leave with safety.

STEPHENS, as is well known, deprecated any incursion into Canada; nevertheless, such a movement, it is almost certain, will shortly be made. It is rumored that many of the target companies which have been formed with such astonishing rapidity of late are composed almost entirely of Fenians. At all events, the Roberts party (from which Gen. SWEENY has seceded) are by no means ill-prepared. Arms and money are plentiful, and it requires but the word of the leaders to put a considerable number of men, well equipped, into the field.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A THIEVING SON.

CHARLES CORN, a precocious youth of some eighteen summers, who resides with his parents at No. 489 Canal-street, robbed his mother on Wednesday last of two gold chains, several gold finger rings, two gold lockets, a silver watch, a number of silver table and tea-spoons, the entire value of which was about $170. On securing this miscellaneous collection, young CORN left the house and handed his booty over to HENRY GREENTHAL, a tailor living at No. 72 Carmine-street. GREENTHAL pawned a portion of the plunder at three or four pawnshops, situated in Carmine and Varick streets, and left the remainder of the stolen property with some colored women at No. 162 West Broadway. Mrs. DORA CORN, on discovering the loss of her valuables, notified Capt. PETTY of the Fifth Ward Police, and that officer, assisted by Patrolman BUDDINGTON, succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in arresting both GREENTHAL and Mrs. CORN's son. In the possession of the former were found the pawn-tickets for the greater portion of the property and it will be recovered to-day. After their arrest both the prisoners gave the information which resulted in discovering the remaining portion of the plunder, and they freely confessed their guilt. Both the accused were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, when they were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. Both are natives of Prussia. The mother evinced very little emotion when her son was led down stairs to his cell.

A JUDGE TURNED BURGLAR.

Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested EDWARD JUDGE, a young man of respectable appearance, on a charge of having stolen a suit of clothes, valued at $50, from JAMES GEARY, of No. 18 Baxter-street. When taken into custody JUDGE confessed the fact and informed the officer that he had pawned the proceeds of the robbery at a shop in East Broadway, near Scammel-street. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when he was held for trial in default of bail. A supplementary complaint was also made against JUDGE for having in his possession a bunch of skeleton keys, with evident intent to commit a felony. These keys were found neatly concealed upon the prisoner's person, but he strenuously denied any criminal intent, claiming to have found them in an alley-way in the Five Points. He was held on this charge also.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FAST LIVING AND WHAT COMES OF IT.

A young man named HENRY STEARNS, of very respectable connections in this City and book-keeper by profession, has of late kept rather objectionable company. Instead of associating with his equals or superiors he has sought the companionship of the vile, and of "her whose steps take hold upon hell." As his salary was not sufficient, in this day of high prices, to sustain a fast life, he found himself considerably "pinched" for money, and, not knowing how to replenish his pocket fairly and honestly, he at last determined to steal. Accordingly he went into a certain large drug store on Broadway on Wednesday evening and asking permission to go to the water-closet in the rear yard, he slipped quietly into a back private office, adjoining the store, and forcing open a drawer in the desk, abstracted therefrom $120 in United States notes, and placed the same in his pocket. Scarcely had he done so before a hand was laid heavily upon his shoulder, and the voice of the angry proprietor demanded the restoration of the stolen money. The thief readily yielded up the property, after which he was speedily arrested, and yesterday morning conveyed before the magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of the required bail. The accused is only 19 years of age, and seems to feel his situation very keenly.

A DISHONEST LODGER.

Yesterday morning a man named BENJAMIN DE GROOT, whose ideas of the rights of property are evidently not very clearly defined, was brought before Justice DODGE on the charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by WM. F. LOINS. It would appear from the testimony in the case that the complainant keeps a boarding-house at No. 451 Sixth-avenue; that a short time since the accused engaged board with him, and acted very honorably until Sunday last, when he suddenly left the house, carrying away with him a gold watch and locket valued at $65, which he took from a bureau drawer in Mr. LOINS' sleeping apartment. The property was traced by pawn-tickets found in DE GROOT's possession to the office of SIMON CARANES, No. 39 Carmine-street, where they had been pledged for $15 60. Upon being examined the prisoner said "I have been sick for a long time, and took the articles during one of my wild spells, when I did not know what I was doing." He was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—THOMAS CARTER, a cooper by trade, aged 26 years, was arrested yesterday for having burglariously entered the house of Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNN, No. 188 Smith-street. Mrs. DUNN discovered the prisoner in her room engaged in ransacking the drawers, and lying upon the floor was a bundle of clothing. CARTER rushed passed Mrs. DUNN, and escaping to the street ran a short distance, when he was captured by Mr. DUNN and Officer FROST, of the Forty-third Precinct, who had pursued him. In the bundle were three coats, three handkerchiefs and a pair of white gloves, supposed to have been stolen. Upon searching the prisoner's apartments at No. 96 Pacific-street, a coat and boy's jacket were found, which were subsequently claimed by HENRY CORLIES, of No. 197 Pacific-street, who stated that they were stolen yesterday morning while he was in bed. CARTER was committed for examination.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.—JAMES GRAHAM was found on Wednesday night in Hamilton-avenue, laboring under an attack of *mania a potu*. He was confined in the Station-house of the Forty-third Precinct over night, and yesterday morning was sent to the Long Island College Hospital. Had the resident physician suspected the severe character of the malady, he would doubtless have hesitated about receiving him. Soon after GRAHAM was lodged in his new quarters he became very violent, requiring the utmost efforts of the nurses to manage him. The paroxysms continued to increase in violence, until at last the doctor, finding that the force of the institution would soon be exhausted, applied to the Station-house of the Forty-third Precinct for aid. The patient was removed from the Hospital with some difficulty and secured in a cell, pinioned so that he could inflict no injury upon himself, and will this morning be sent to the Asylum.

THE FENIANS.—The late news from Europe with reference to the trouble in Ireland was freely discussed yesterday among the members of the various Fenian organizations in Brooklyn, of which there are a large number. Special meetings were held last evening, and will be continued during the remainder of the week, at which it is expected that a large amount of material aid will be pledged. It is stated that there are about 200—some assert 2,000—young men who are so enthusiastic in the cause of Ireland that they are prepared to leave, and will depart in a few days for the Green Isle to aid the "men in the gap."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—The store of H. H. GRAUS, No. 134 Johnson-street, was entered on Monday night and five firkins of butter stolen therefrom. Detective CHARLES S. FROST was detailed to work up the case, and found three of the firkins secreted under a bed in the house No. 32 Prince-street, occupied by an alleged thief named GEORGE FERGUSON. This individual was arrested on Wednesday night, by an officer of the Forty-first Precinct, for having feloniously entered the flour and feed store corner of Johnson and Gold streets on the night of the 27th inst.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, while Dr. GOODWIN, who resides at the corner of Bedford and Myrtle avenues, was driving along the Coney Island road he was attacked near the Quaker Cemetery by two men, who, after severely beating, robbed him of his watch and money, and seizing his horse and wagon made their escape.

FOUND OPEN.—The Police report the following places found open on Wednesday night: Nos. 219 and 377 Fulton-street; Nos. 108 and 288 Atlantic-street; No. 103 Amity-street; corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and corner of Hicks and Poplar-streets.

A PERSISTENT SUICIDE.—On Wednesday evening, Mrs. MARY FRANY, aged 56 years, endeavored to leap into the water from the Atlantic dock, but was prevented by one of the officers stationed at that point. As she expressed a determination to repeat her attempt at suicide, she was locked up.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. THOS. SPENCER, residing at No. 109 Park-avenue, while returning home with a bottle in his hand, fell at the corner of Main and Prospect streets, and striking upon his head, inflicted a severe wound.

A TILL-TAPPER.—JAMES RILEY was arrested on Wednesday evening for having abstracted $5 50 from the till of JAMES COX, No. 96 Bridge-street. The thief was pursued to the Fulton Ferry before he was captured.

MAYHEM.—Officer WILLIAM H. FOLK on yesterday morning arrested THOMAS BURKE, on a charge of having bitten off the ear of WALTER HANES, in a firemen's fight at East Brooklyn, on the 7th of October. He gave bail to answer the charge of mayhem.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a disturbance occurred at a lager-beer saloon in Newark-avenue, in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, during which a young man named JAMES MORAN was stabbed in the pit of the stomach, as is alleged, by a young fellow named JAMES FRIERY. FRIERY had some difficulty with the proprietor of the place about some drinks, and MORAN attempted to prevent a fight, when he received the stab in his stomach. He was removed to his home in Monmouth-street, where he was attended by Dr. O'CALLAHAN, but there is little hope of his recovery. FRIERY escaped at the time, but was arrested half an hour afterward and locked up in the City Prison.

USING A KNIFE.—About 6 o'clock last evening a young German named FREDERICK SELLER was arrested in Jersey City, for cutting Mrs. MARIA SWEETSER of No. 259 Railroad-avenue, with a sailor's knife, inflicting three gashes across the forehead. The excuse he gave was that she was a drunken woman.

SEIZURE OF LAGER-BEER BREWERIES.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. GEORGE F. CARMAN, Collector of the First District, seized four large lager-beer breweries on Staten Island for alleged frauds on the revenue.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
3160	Chaffee vs. Freese.	3675	Whitmore vs. Patterson.
2809	Hambuer vs. Pyle.	3416	Davis vs. Culbertson.
3554	Alison vs. Fuller.	3325	Field vs. Bennett.
2015	Brough vs. Thompson.	3624	Gallagher vs. Quinn.
3304	Bradley vs. Lewis.	4031	Wekes vs. Rizzie.
4157	Albertus vs. Day.	3 18	Halley vs. Barker, Jr.
3942	Clark vs. Leggett.	2821	Weyel vs. McCullough.
3475	Van Lew vs. Jonan.	4132	Allen vs. Derian.
2-70	Turner vs. Hansen.	4013	Phillips vs. Vosburgh.
3209	Goemer vs. Moody.	4119	Taber vs. Bergeman.
2684	Archer vs. Sheppard.	3175	Barling vs. Gibson.
1312	Aberle vs. Beck.	3177	Same vs. Gibson.
3556	Saratoga Co. National Bank vs. Richardson.	3571	Hatfield vs. Peters.
2399	Schriefer vs. Preston.	3225	Staples vs. Harrington.
4156	Doherty vs. Mignault.	2449	Morrison vs. Herring.
3715	Lonan vs. Andrews.	3579	Eadie vs. Napheyge.
3952	Hidden vs. Smith.	3991	Hovey vs. Bendiertin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
55	Hilton vs. Niles.	89	In re. Russell File Co.
64	Butler vs. Bingham.	91	Wench vs. Watjean.

General call commences at No. 121—Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. M. Loon.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar for Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.—Court held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Smith vs. Knoepfull.	16	Gutten vs. Roberts.
2	Robinson vs. Swarthout.	17	Pitson vs. Capeutt.
3	Sherwood vs. Fabbie.	18	Gross vs. Wagstaff.
4	Gardner vs. Lefman.	19	Tapping vs. Jacobs.
5	Shields vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company.	20	Hoggatt vs. Cockroft.
6	Pinning vs. Falk.	21	Gapsill vs. Houchin.
7	Olger vs. Schierwenberg.	22	Swift vs. Brown.
8	Wieff vs. Foche, &c.	23	Goldsmith vs. Maenal.
9	Wieff vs. Schierenberg.	24	Bikings vs. McDonald.
10	Bray vs. Demot.	25	Phillips vs. Smith.
11	Murtha vs. Glas.	26	Wing vs. Kerr.
12	Briskham vs. Brennan.	27	Barber vs. The H. Railroad Co.
13	Mayoat vs. Murphy.	28	Hayes vs. Young.
14	Verhagen vs. Salomon.	29	Coburn vs. Brown.
15	Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.	30	Murray vs. The H. R. Railroad Co. and C. P. N. & E. Railroad Co.

Rights of Brokers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Lemuel Tyler vs. Wm. G. Ford et al.—This action was brought against the defendants, as brokers, for conversion of 200 shares of Cumberland Coal Co. stock. The plaintiff's proof was that he employed the defendants to buy and carry the same for him without any additional margin to that originally deposited, even though the price should decline, and that the stock was sold without any notice to, or authority from the plaintiff, by reason of which the plaintiff sustained damage to the amount of about $8,000, by reason of subsequent rise of the stock, and also claimed to recover about $1,000 as margin deposited.

The defendants proved agreement to supply additional margin and failure to comply, and a notice by letter and sale of the stocks, leaving a balance in favor of defendants of $160 25. The defendants also proved that they made dilligent search for the plaintiff to serve him with personal notice, but were not able to find him. It did not appear affirmatively that the time and place of sale were specified in the notice.

His Honor Justice MULLEN charged the Jury that unless the plaintiff was notified of the time and place of sale it was void and the defendants liable.

The Jury found a verdict for the defendant for $160 25.

F. F. Marbury and Mr. Bennett for plaintiff; Brown and Estes for defendants.

Secretary McCulloch's Report on the National Finances.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the national finances has been completed and printed for distribution to the country on the day of its presentation to Congress. The views which it will present will not be new, in so far as a line of financial policy will be laid down, yet the *résumé* of facts and figures will show the national financial situation to be in a much more flattering condition than at the opening of the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, or at the close of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1865. The coming report will show that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was one of great prosperity. The balance of the Treasury on that day stood as follows:

Cash on hand June 30, 1865	$858,309 15
Cash on hand June 30, 1866	130,669,815 19
Net gain	$129,811,506 04

The gold on hand was not estimated at a currency value, or else the balance would have exceeded $150,000,000. The receipts and expenditures for the years 1865-66—the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Customs, in gold	$179,046,630 64
From Public Bonds	665,031 03
From Direct Tax	1,974,741 12
From Internal Revenue	309,226,812 81
Miscellaneous sources	65,125,966 46
Total receipts from all sources	$556,039,195 06

This revenue, it is believed, exceeds in amount that of any other nation on the globe, for the same period.

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, Foreign and Miscellaneous	$41,049,965 96
Pensions and Indians	16,253,300 44
War	284,449,701 82
Navy	43,519,632 21
Interest	133,074,737 27
Total	$518,347,337 70
Total Receipts	556,039,195 06
Total Expenditures	518,347,337 70
Excess of Receipts	$37,691,857 36

This excess of receipts all occurred during the last few months of the fiscal year, and is not a fair criterion of the ability of the Government to liquidate its debt. For instance, the war expenses for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, were $165,000,000; but during the quarter ending June 30, 1866, they were but $12,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1865, was but $858,309 15. The year ending Dec. 31, 1865, showed a deficiency in the Treasury of $619,000,000. But six months from the time (June 30, 1866,) there was an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly $37,000,000. The estimates of the War Department for expenditures for the coming fiscal year would be nearly $250,000,000 less than for 1865, were it not for the Equalizing Bounty Bill, passed at the last session.

But the revenue from all sources for the next fiscal year is estimated by the Secretary in the neighborhood of $600,000,000. The full expenditure for the next fiscal year is estimated within $350,000,000, including interest on the matured debt, and a fair sum over for a sinking fund.

The Secretary's report will also state that, under the law of Congress, the Treasury has withdrawn from circulation during the past six months the limit of ten millions of dollars of paper money. The total amount of United States legal-tender notes in circulation is therefore $386,000,000.

The most important and gratifying fact of the report will be in the reduction of the public debt. It will be shown that the public debt has been reduced during the past twelve months nearly two hundred millions of dollars. The actual figures of the reduction are $193,637,721.

Seven millions of compound interest notes (legal tenders for their face) have been canceled, and the temporary loans reduced nine millions.

The full amount of currency authorized for National Banks has been issued, which, with the United States notes, gives a circulating medium of nearly $700,000,000, not including the fractional currency. On the 1st of last November, the total, including the fractional currency, amounted to $734,218,038 20, and $95,000,000 of authorized National Bank notes remained unissued.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not present in this report what may be called strictly a new plan for returning to specie payments. He has changed none of the views which he maintained in his last report, and which were enunciated in the Fort Wayne speech. He believes that the Secretary of the Treasury should have power to control the currency to the extent of being authorized, at his discretion, to sell bonds, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent., and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government for the purpose of retiring all United States notes. He will ask Congress to authorize a long five per cent. bond, it to be exempt from taxation, in which to fund the obligations that are soon to mature. He will lay great stress on the question of urging Congress to adopt at an early day *a fixed policy of contraction*, which, when adopted, will cause the business of the country to gravitate to it, so that specie payments may be reached without a great diminution in the revenues, or a wide-spread financial panic. He does not propose to state any definite time for the resumption of specie payments, but believes that with a proper system it can be attained with the retirement of over two hundred millions of United States notes.

It will be shown (by the figures above given) by the Secretary, that the Government is on the high road of prosperity in reducing the national debt, and the Treasury will cling to the simple and experienced policy of liquidating the debt by keeping the national revenue above the national expenditures. To this end, a draft of a bill prepared by Mr. WELLS, the Special Revenue Commissioner, will be submitted with the report, (or at some future day,) proposing an equalization in internal taxation, and a modification of the existing tariff. Important reference will also be made to the raw cotton tax of 3 cents per pound, imposed last session.

In 1867 and 1868 $830,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes fall due. A large amount of the first series are now being funded in 5-20 bonds.

Improvements in the national banking system will be suggested and urged.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER UPON THE Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.

GEORGE L. BECKER, President and Land Commissioner.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co. OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOR SALE AT 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. A capital distribution of characters.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera. THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK and THE YOUNG REEFER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GALATHEE. Complimentary benefit to M. M. Juignet and Drivet.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH in his grand *rôle* of HAMLET.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mille. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 720 Broadway. THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TAMING THE BUTTERFLY. BELISARIO.

DODWORTH'S HALL. Broadway, opposite 11th-street. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE. Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. No. 618 Broadway. THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

IRVING HALL. Irving-place, corner 15th-st. THIS EVENING, BILLIARD MATCH. William Goldthwait *vs.* John McDevitt.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Despatches by Atlantic Cable are to last night. More troops, it is stated, are to be dispatched from England to Ireland, and occasional arrests of Fenians continue to be made.

The London *Times* says that peace will soon be made between Spain and Chili and Peru. The Queen of Spain will visit Lisbon to-morrow.

The Ministers from the former Kingdom of Hanover are withdrawing from European Courts.

The Saxon Chambers have ratified the conditions of peace.

The rumor is denied that Austria is concentrating troops in the Province of Galicia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has been informally notified that the French troops in Mexico are to be speedily removed. The delay is explained in a statement that the troops had been so pressed by the Liberal forces as to create a military necessity, rendering it impossible to carry out the original intention of sending the troops home in three detachments. They will now be sent together. MAXIMILIAN, at last accounts, was still at Orizaba, being detained by the French officials, who demand a formal abdication.

Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL were at Havana on the 24th inst., but were to leave the next day, or as soon as the repairs of the machinery of the *Susquehanna* were completed. Gen. SHERMAN and his staff had spent a day in the country, visiting several plantations, also the City of Matanzas and the Caves of Bellamar. Much enthusiasm was manifested wherever he appeared.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided the question as to what are the powers of County Clerks in correcting election returns and issuing certificates of election. The Court declares the power of clerks to be simply ministerial, and in no sense judicial; that they must count the votes as returned by the Judges of Election, and issue certificates to the party receiving the highest number of votes. The question of the legality of votes is to be decided by the courts or Legislature, as the case may be.

Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, in a recent speech at Aberdeen, upon the subject of the liabilities of debtors, and in favor of a State Convention to wipe out all present obligations, said: "The Yankee shows a liberality toward our people which should put our local creditors to shame." The Aberdeen *Examiner* says it is true every word of it, and the Memphis *Avalanche* adds, "We are glad to be able to heartily indorse Gen. DAVIS in this statement."

The report that three cargoes of small arms had been shipped from the Baton Rouge Arsenal for a military force to be organized on the Mexican frontier, proves to have been incorrect, and arose no doubt from the shipping of arms from that place to New-York for repairs.

Contracts to the amount of some forty millions of dollars are soon to be let for constructing the Union Pacific Railway, from the Omaha branch, its present terminus, to Salt Lake City; and also to build a railroad bridge across the Missouri river, between Omaha and Council Bluff.

H. C. BELL, *alias* Major HINES, of MORGAN'S staff, has been arrested at Nashville, charged with being one of the parties who robbed the pay-train of the N. & L. Railroad recently. He belongs in Franklin, Kentucky.

The Vermont papers says that Gen. RUFUS SAXON is about to be detailed by the War Department to the military superintendence of Norwich University, now located at Northfield.

The Portland (Oregon) *Herald* reports extensive and rich discoveries of gold on the Kootenie River.

The Government has not yet received any intelligence of the crossing of Gen. SEDGWICK into Mexico, and the report is discredited.

The telegraph line between Salt Lake and Virginia City, Montana, was completed and put in operation on the 3d November.

Rev. JAMES WOOD, D. D., late President of Hanover College, has accepted the Presidency of the Van Renssalaer Institute in New-Jersey.

The report of a proposed meeting in Montreal in favor of annexation is pronounced a fabrication.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, who have under consideration the application of the General Government for a site for a barge and revenue office adjoining the Staten Island Ferry slip, have resolved to recommend the Common Council to sell the necessary land at a nominal price.

Thanksgiving Day was observed yesterday by all classes with the usual religious services and social enjoyments. No business was done in the public offices, and as a general rule all private business establishments were closed. We present an outline of as many of the sermons which were delivered yesterday as our space permits, and the reports will doubtless be read with interest, presenting, as they do, from the religious standpoint the various causes for national rejoicing.

The National Finances—Confidence in the Public Credit.

Next to the President's Message, the public document which intelligent people in this country and throughout the world look for with most interest next week will be the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Of all domestic questions, the question of our finances is the one of surpassing importance. It does not affect a class merely, or a section, but all the pursuits, industries and interests of the nation, and the practical well-being of every dweller on our soil. It touches us more deeply, and in more respects, than any other nation is touched by its finances. With a strong and healthy financial system and condition, the country is prosperous, industry flourishes and life is made easier. With an imperiled public credit—when that credit has such a scope and character as ours—we tremble on the verge of general ruin.

The monthly reports which the Treasury has furnished during the year have enabled those who have watched them closely, to reach tolerably accurate conclusions concerning many of the features of our financial administration. But in these there were necessarily omissions of important elements needed to form estimates of a sufficiently broad and reliable character to impress the public mind. For this purpose the circuit of a year, the relation between receipts and expenditures, and the comprehensive policy of the Treasury, including the actual results of its policies, were necessary.

The facts given in the last report of Secretary MCCULLOCH caused more surprise in Europe than they did here. That such revenues had been collected was not less marvelous than that such expenditures had previously been made. That we had actually begun to reduce the volume of our debt before the close of the year in which the war had culminated and the growth of the debt had reached its highest point, seemed no less astonishing than the ease with which the people bore the taxation necessary for this purpose. That instead of bankruptcy or repudiation we should make an exhibit of financial power that could be equaled by but one nation on the globe, was only less amazing than the display of additional and reserved resources which would not require to be touched even in such an exigency. We had not only contradicted, on every point, European opinion in these matters, but our own sanguine and seemingly extravagant preliminary estimates had come far short of doing justice to the subsequently realized facts.

Since the period of our last annual Treasury report, we have, perhaps, by a single act, done more than ever to awaken interest abroad as to our financial resources and our credit. We refer to the immense export of gold (nearly forty millions) made from this port to England, in the early part of the Summer, during the monetary crisis in that country. However one may regard the expediency of the action, as immediately affecting ourselves, its beneficial influence upon the imperiled interests of Western Europe was of the most decisive character, and was duly and gratefully acknowledged on all hands in England and France. Such an action, nothing less than demonstration would have convinced them was in our power; and that demonstration, under the circumstances that existed here and there, was of a nature to affect them more than all arguments, or even all occurrences restricted to this side.

We know by the collation of facts and data that have been before the country for some time, that the forthcoming report of the Treasury will surpass, in its amazing developments and in the financial prospects it will open up, all but the most sanguine expectations that have been indulged in. Without backing up the accuracy of all the statements given in what has been published as a *résumé* of the forthcoming report, we know that many of the details have been justified by official statements already furnished. They are certainly calculated to strengthen greatly the Treasury and the public credit. They must give to the country a fixed confidence in our financial safety, and must finally clear away all the doubts which have so often been used to weaken the public faith in the past. If in one year the public debt has been reduced two hundred millions of dollars, and if we have a prospect, in another year, of a surplus revenue of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—if these grand results are the normal results of our revenues and expenditures—how can there be any fear of the shaking of such a solid fabric, unless by the shattering of the nation itself?

It only requires that the country remain at peace—which, happily, there is every prospect of its doing—to make our credit, in a short time, superior to that of any nation in the world; and, furthermore, to speedily bring about a state of things in which the public credit will have but a limited range.

GOLD FOR THE MILLION—OUR MINERAL TERRITORIES.—The address of Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, on the mineral resources of that Territy, (which we gave yesterday,) shows that if we do not have a gold and silver currency again in a short while, it will not be because we have not an abundance of the precious metals within easy reach. The metallic supplies from Colorado and Nevada within the last six years, with all the drawbacks to production, have been large enough to justify the earlier predictions regarding that region. Individual failures and personal disappointments cannot be held to affect the general result; and the aggregate returns, as set forth in official documents, give the true data by which to fix our measurements. But for these, we should be compelled to regard as altogether fabulous such statements as have recently been put forth by the two Ex-Governors of Colorado—EVANS and GILPIN—statements which they declare to be based upon the explorations and investigations of which they have been personally cognizant in their official capacity. For example, Gov. (now Senator) EVANS, in his speech before the Chicago Board of Trade last week, uttered the following glittering sentences among many others of like character:

"But to give you some idea of its immediate future increase and importance, I will state a few facts with which I am personally acquainted as to the natural resources of the country. Lying along the great Cordilleras or snowy range, which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific Ocean, directly west of Denver City, extending from near the base of Long's Peak in a southerly direction for over two hundred miles in Colorado, is what I believe to be the most extensive and richest mineral belt of country in the world. From five to fifteen miles wide, *for this vast extent the mountains are literally gridironed over with gold*, silver, copper and lead bearing lodes, many of them known to be of great extent and unsurpassed richness. While many of them, of course, are too narrow or too poor to pay for working, I believe that enough that are extensive and rich have already been discovered to give profitable employment to a million of men. And the extensive discoveries that have been made the past year assures us of a vast increase in their number in the future."

We should think it would be worth while for a million of our able-bodied readers to turn their attention to these gigantic golden gridirons. We also direct the notice of the Government to them. If Secretary MCCULLOCH, for example, could get hold of even but one rib of one of them, say a hundred miles long, a foot deep and an inch wide, he would not only be able to cook our greenbacks up to par in the very nicest manner, but he would laugh consumedly at the little hungry goldbugs in Wall-street.

Army Matters.

The fact that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN has accompanied Minister CAMPBELL to Mexico has drawn general attention to the movements of the troops in the Department of the Gulf under the command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN. We see no reason, however, for agreeing with those who think that the activity in military matters in that department has any connection with Gen. SHERMAN'S mission.

The new Army Bill provides for the raising of four regiments of colored troops, and the organization and recruiting of one of these (the 39th) has been assigned to the Department of the Gulf, under the immediate supervision of the Colonel of the regiment, Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. MOWER, who is in command of the District of Louisiana. The Ninth United States Cavalry (colored) is also being organized at New-Orleans, under Col. EDWARD HATCH, and as a number of officers of the Forty-first United States Infantry (colored) have been ordered to report to Gen. SHERIDAN, it would seem that a portion, if not all, of this regiment was to be recruited within his department. As the United States troops in Texas are also under the command of Gen. SHERIDAN, their movements, too, are very carefully scrutinized. According to the last official returns in our possession, the garrison of the above-named State consisted of the three battalions of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, the Fourth and Sixth United States Cavalry, a light company of the First United States Artillery and five regiments of colored troops, which latter are to be relieved as soon as possible by regular troops.

To explain what is going on in this State, it will be necessary to refer to the bill reorganizing the army. Our readers will perhaps remember that at the commencement of the war nine new regiments were added to the regular army, which were composed of three battalions each of eight companies a piece. According to the present law, each of the infantry regiments is to be composed of one battalion of ten companies; and as this was the basis of the organization of the ten regiments of the old army, they will of course remain as before the war, but of the nine regiments organized in 1861 twenty-seven regiments, of ten companies, are to be formed by adding two companies to each of the three battalions of these regiments. This process is now going on in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, which is stationed in Texas, and uninformed people therefore imagine that some great military move is about to take place there. It will thus be seen that the activity in military circles in Gen. SHERIDAN'S department is dependent upon the reorganization of the army, and not on any movements of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN. Inasmuch as we have explained the manner in which the three-battalion regiments of the army are to be broken up, it may not be amiss to explain the manner in which the infantry regiments are to be numbered, which is as follows: The first ten regiments will retain the numbers they have held heretofore, from one to ten inclusive. The first battalions of the regiments organized in 1861 will retain their regimental numbers, from eleven to nineteen. The second battalion of the Eleventh Infantry will be the Twentieth Regiment, and the second battalion of the Nineteenth will be the Twenty-eighth, the second battalions of the other regiments receiving the intermediate numbers. The third battalion of the Eleventh Infantry will form the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and the third battalion of the Nineteenth the Thirty-seventh. The Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments of infantry are to be composed of colored troops, and the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry are the new white regiments in this arm of the service, the Ninth and the Tenth being the new regiments to be recruited from freedmen and colored troops.

At the present time recruiting officers are stationed at the principal towns throughout the country, and a large number of the late volunteer army are again entering the service. Under the direction of the Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, Major-Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD, these men are being formed into companies and forwarded to the different battalions of the three-battalion regiments.

In speaking of army matters we must not omit to mention that an effort is being made to secure a uniformity of return to writs of *habeas corpus* served upon such officers of the army as may be accused of unlawfully depriving some enlisted man in their command of his liberty. Of course it is not expected that officers are to be thoroughly versed in matters of law, and therefore the plan of having a similar return made to each writ will greatly assist those who desire to do their duty and to protect the Government from losing the services of a man to which it is justly entitled. When the process is issued by a United States Court the Government may be represented by its District-Attorney, and it is worthy of remark that U. S. District Courts have almost uniformly denied the right of any State Court to compel the production of enlisted men on *habeas corpus*.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD has prepared a blank form which is to be used by recruiting officers in response to any writ of *habeas corpus* served on them by a State Court, in which it is stated that the recruit was duly enlisted and regularly examined by a surgeon appointed for that purpose; that according to the decisions of the Judge-Advocate of the army it is not the duty of an officer to produce the body of the man in Court; and that such declination and denial of jurisdiction is a matter of duty and not from any contempt or disrespect of the Court. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate as published in his digest is also furnished for the information of the Court before which the writ is argued.

Such a uniformity of return is very desirable, and will doubtless result in protecting the Government from being defrauded of the bounty, pay, subsistence and allowances of men who would otherwise be discharged by some State Court.

Recent Marine Disasters—Their Lesson—Considerations on Merchant Shipping Laws.

The recent ferry disaster recalls the case of the *Evening Star*, into which the investigation was eminently unsatisfactory. It would be straining both truth and courtesy to pretend that the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. MEW and BRADFORD as to the causes of the loss of that vessel really touches the root of the evil. We are led to infer that their report is a fair digest of the voluminous evidence they collected, and are quite prepared to credit the statements which show that the ship was sent to sea in an absolutely unseaworthy condition in every respect except as to the staunchness of her hull and the excellent order of her machinery. When we are told that a ship of her size started on her voyage without spare spars or sails, and with only ten sailors, besides the captain, two officers and boatswain, but no carpenter or carpenter's mate, we are prepared at once to hear what must inevitably happen if weather of more than ordinary severity is encountered. The blame of this frightful catastrophe rightfully attaches to those who sent the ship to sea unprepared for the exigencies of bad weather; and to blame the Captain, as this report does, for not having constructed a "drag," when the evidence showed there were no materials to make it, or men to use such materials if they had existed, is to shift the burden from those who can answer, to one who cannot. Seafaring men will say at once that with only ten sailors on board, divided probably into two watches—that is five men on deck at a time, of whom two in such a gale would be required at the wheel, leaving only eight when all hands are called—without any lookouts being appointed—to send down spars and sails, the construction of a "drag," without a carpenter or carpenter's tools, was an impossibility. The Captain is charged with ignorance of the law of storms, which if he had known, it is asserted, would have enabled him to steer—with a disabled rudder, be it observed—out of the fury of the storm; but we do not see one particle of evidence for thus assailing the character of a man who perished in the discharge of his duty.

Let us state what, in our judgment, ought to be the chief points to be embraced in the legislation on the subject of merchant shipping which will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress.

First. The number of the crew every passenger ship should be required to carry. This, we conceive, should not be fewer than two and a half men to the one hundred tons registered. In the case of such a ship as the *Evening Star*, registering probably 1,600 tons, this law would have sompelled her to carry forty men, all told, comprising captain, officers, carpenter, carpenter's mate, boatswain, boatswain's mate, quartermasters, boys, and about twenty-six able-bodied seamen. Less than this complement the ocean steamers almost daily leaving our ports are not considered safe without, and it will not be contended that the storms on our coast are less violent than those on the Atlantic.

Second. A proper salaried officer should be appointed by the Federal Government who, accompanied by an experienced carpenter, should be required to make an examination of the hull, masts, sails, rigging and ship's furniture, each to sign a certificate before each voyage of every seagoing vessel that she is staunch and seaworthy. Ship's furniture consists of a proper supply of ground tackle, hawsers, warps, &c., properly equipped boats, deck fire engines, log and lead lines, spare compasses, lights, spare spars, sails and rope, handspikes, levers, &c.

Third. Examination of the engines and boilers by a proper officer, who thoroughly understands machinery, and who shall sign a certificate as to their efficiency.

Fourth. Each of these three certificates to be countersigned by the Collector of the Port before any vessel be permitted to take passengers on board.

Fifth. Before the vessel proceed to sea a thorough inspection should be made by an officer of the Government to see that the proper complement of men and officers are on board. The crew to be inspected, also, by a regularly appointed surgeon, to see that they are in a fit state to do their duty. The men to be mustered, and each and all to be appointed to their positions in the boats. As many boats, however, are kept so long on the skids or on the tackles that they are dried up by the sun and will not float, these should be swung out and lowered to see that they are in proper order; and further, that such requirements are in each as compass, bread, water, rockets and blue lights, oars, thole-pins, plugs, rudders, tillers, mast and sail, and painters. Lowering apparatus of the most approved construction should be insisted on.

Besides these regulations, which might be immediately brought into operation, Congress ought to mature some plan by which every captain and officer in our merchant service should be obliged to pass an examination in navigation and seamanship, and be furnished with a certificate as to his capability for command. The deprivation or suspension of this certificate, in case of proved neglect, would be a punishment no officer would care to brave.

We are indebted for some of these suggestions to one of the ablest seamen in this port, and if they were carried out by appropriate legislation, and faithfully administered, they would go very far to lessen the disasters on our coast, now become so frequent as to be a disgrace to our national fame as a maritime people. It is not to be supposed that many captains now commanding our steamers are not perfectly aware of the ill-manned, ill-conditioned way in which they are sent out to brave the dangers of the seas. Remonstrances with the owners are of no avail. If persisted in, the Captain might lose his position, or be told that if he would not take the ship to sea, another less scrupulous stood ready to take his place. In the absence of any law regulating the equipment of ships, owners are amply covered by insurance for any pecuniary loss they sustain, and moral responsibility evidently weighs little against the profits of cheap navigation. But with such legislation as we have indicated, the control of the manning and fitting out of ships would be taken away from the owners, and some security given to the public that their lives and property were not recklessly trifled with.

It might not be out of place, moreover, to suggest to the insurance offices that they assist any legislation of Congress on this subject, by inserting a clause in their policies whereby they warrant the assured against loss only in case all the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act shall have been observed.

The Cotton Crop.

The great question of the amount of the cotton crop is now coming up seriously before the whole business community. Will it be one million of bales or two, and will the South have one hundred and fifty millions of dollars or three hundred millions to receive from the North and the rest of the world, for the great staple?

The prosperity of every merchant who trades with the South, and of vast branches of manufacture in the North, depends on a correct answer to these questions.

In "old times"—that is, till six or seven years ago—it mattered little to the South or to her Northern creditors whether the cotton crop was large or small, for a loss of twenty per cent. of the produce implied an advance of fifty per cent. in the value of what remained. We had virtually a monopoly of the growth of cotton in the world, and could command our own price. It is not so now. Of the present consumption of Europe we barely furnish one-fourth. Out of a total supply of some four millions of bales reckoned upon for the ensuing twelve months, this country is relied upon, according to calculations made in England, for less than a million. It is apparent that a reduction of twenty per cent. in this quantity would affect the aggregate but little, and an addition of two or three cents to the price extends the area of country in India, and sometimes in China, from which cotton can be drawn by hundreds of miles on every line of communication. A serious deficiency in our crop must, under these circumstances, bear with crushing weight upon the South and upon all those interested in Southern prosperity. And, unfortunately, the evil is at present aggravated by the heavy tax which the necessities of the Government or the fancy of Congress causes to be levied—a tax which is equivalent to a rent of $15 per acre on the best, and $5 per acre on the worst cotton lands of the South, while we understand that the land tax in India, to which so much opposition has been made, does not exceed $1 to $1 50 per acre.

In case there be a real failure, however, it is not our merchants alone who will suffer. The difference between the highest and lowest estimates of the crop, which have been circulated for some time past, would involve a difference in the revenue of $20,000,000 in the direct cotton tax alone, and it is impossible to estimate the indirect loss to the revenue from the poverty and economy which must long prevail, if, after staking their all upon one crop, as the Cotton States have done, it should fail them.

But after so many dolorous speculations as to the effects of an extensive failure of the crop, we are glad to learn, upon what must be accepted as good authority, that the failure is a partial one after all. When all the world cried short crop last year, and Mr. MCCULLOCH'S estimate was only 1,300,000 bales, Messrs. NEILL BROS., Jr., a New-Orleans and Manchester firm, who evidently take special pains to arrive at a correct estimate, reported that the crop would exceed (perhaps considerably) 2,000,000 bales. We called attention to the estimate at the time, and it met with much opposition. The actual result has, however, been about 2,600,000 received, or as nearly as possible double the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and sufficiently beyond Messrs. NEILL'S figures to show that they did not exaggerate the favorable indications which they reported. We have now the estimate of the crop of this year, adopted by the same firm, after what is claimed to have been a very careful examination of the Cotton States. In some important States the yield is expected to be very deficient. Thus Alabama is set down, notwithstanding a large planting, for a return of only 29 to 35 per cent. of the crop of 1859, with 250,000 to 300,000 bales against 843,000 in that year. In Louisiana and Mississippi the loss is also represented to have been very severe, and although other and more fortunate districts help to swell the aggregate at New-Orleans, that port is estimated as likely to receive only 750,000 to 850,000 bales against 2,140,000 in the cotton years 1859-60, or 35 to 39 per cent. of the then aggregate. And these States are very much the worst. From the Carolinas and Virginia 250,000 to 275,000 bales are expected, or 41 to 45 per cent. of the receipts of 1859-60; and from Georgia and Florida 350,000 to 375,000, or 51 to 54 per cent. of the same year. These results, if realized the first year after emancipation, are certainly as good as could reasonably have been expected. But turning to Texas and Tennessee, the prospect may be described as exceedingly favorable. Texas is valued at 200,000 to 225,000 bales, or 79 to 89 per cent. of the large-crop year referred to; and the up-river shipments from Memphis, Nashville, &c., are estimated at 250,000 to 275,000, or considerably more than those of that year. The trade, indeed, appears to have taken that direction only, for a few years past, no doubt owing to the constantly increasing railroad communication with the West. By adding the preceding figures together, a total estimate is arrived at of from 2,050,000 to 2,300,000 bales, or from 44 to 49 per cent. of the crop with which we are comparing—which amounted to 4,675,000 bales, and we repeat that this result is as favorable as we had any right to expect so soon after emancipation; and when taken in connection with the undoubtedly unfavorable season, it may well be pronounced a victory for the cause of free labor, for the freedmen in demonstrating their industry, and for the planters of the South in demonstrating their energy and adaptability to circumstances.

THE FRENCH GOING AT LAST.—All of our City cotemporaries had special dispatches of their own from Washington yesterday confirmatory of the TIMES' dispatch of the previous day, giving the latest facts about the French evacuation of Mexico, and establishing the fact of the speedy departure of the entire force. It further appears that the French Minister in this country has now furnished to our Government the names of fourteen large transports which are about to sail from Brest for Vera Cruz, and which are to be followed by ten others, for the purpose of bearing to France the troops and military material in Mexico. It is supposed that this will be satisfactory proof of NAPOLEON'S intentions in this matter. This will finally relieve the public mind of all anxiety concerning a question which has occupied our attention, more or less, for four years.

THE PRICES OF UP-TOWN LOTS.—There appears to be just now a perfect mania in respect to the prices demanded for building lots upon the upper part of this island. It would seem as if speculators, who have turned their attention to land, are "bulling" it just as they would bull stocks, or gold, or dry goods.

This matter may be considered from two points of view, that of the buyer and the seller. There are in New-York many persons who wish to invest a few thousands in the attainment of a permanent home. They are willing to pay a fair price for their building site. Many of them would prefer not to cross a ferry, and naturally look to the suburban districts up town for what they require. But they are met at the very outset by the demand for a price which is so preposterous that they at once turn their attention to other quarters. The prejudice against crossing the rivers becomes lessened, and finally disappears, under the pressure of their desire to own their own house, and finally their money is invested in Jersey or on Long Island, where more reasonable ideas of what land is worth a foot obtain.

There are some causes which have given land speculators an advantage, but if they do not see that they are of a very temporary character, the holding back of intending purchasers may enable them to do so. The great difficulty under which the New-York population labors is the want of cheap and rapid transit to distant points of residence. The property which lies within no more than an hour's horse-car journey of the Battery, may be forced therefore into an exaggerated value for a time. But it is but for a time; there will, without doubt, soon be some steam line which will enable passengers to reach points far beyond where the present fancy-priced lots are offered, and what will be the result? Why, that a vast new region being opened to City people, the present comparatively accessible sites on the island cannot maintain their value. It is, in fact, absurd now to purchase these sites at all, seeing that a wide extent of choice will be made available before long, and necessarily at much lower figures.

There is another and deeper reason why speculators are very unwise in not accepting terms within propriety. The process of transferring the homes of business men, and of even employed men, beyond the rivers is going on with great rapidity. The morning and evening ferry-boats tell the story in unmistakable terms. A few miles out of New-York people can get to localities which are reached as easily and are as pleasant, if not more pleasant, than those six miles North of the City Hall. It is being found out by thousands that cheap ground can be had as near, practically, as that for which extravagant prices are asked, and they are profiting by the knowledge. This operates directly upon the real value, though it has not upon the price asked of property on this side. And what is more to the purpose, the real value will become less and less, in proportion to the time for which holders continue their demand, and will, indeed, not recover for a lengthened period.

The whole subject lies within a very small compass. The price of land attracts or repels customers just as it is low or high, in precisely the same manner as that of other commodities. The City is at present not generally available for residences, but its whole area will become so; and even at present the area is really being enlarged by the growing and forced choice of other situations beyond the limits of the Island which are adopted by ever increasing multitudes. The sooner speculators see this truth the better for them.

Amusements.

L'ETOILE DU NORD THIS EVENING.—The performance at Winter Garden this evening will doubtless attract the largest and most fashionable house of the present opera season. The *rôle* of *Catharine* will be sustained by Miss KELLOGG, as it was last year, in addition to which feature of interest the first appearance of Miss HAUCK will prove a very decided attraction. With Miss KELLOGG she sings several delicious duos, which caused our staid and unimpressible brethren in Philadelphia to open wide their eyes and ears and clap their hands in ecstacy. Sig. BELLINI will appear in the comparatively insignificant *rôle* of the *Corporal*, in which he demonstrates his power as an actor *par excellence*. The cast is thoroughly excellent and the appointments are not only new but signally beautiful.

On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, "Trovatore," with Mlle. POCH, MAZZOLENI and BELLINI, will be given, at the popular rate of one dollar; no reserved seats.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Banks Entertained by his Friends at Waldon—Thanksgiving Day Generally Observed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Glen Rock, the seat of GEORGE LACHMAN, Esq., in Waldon, was the scene of an interesting social gathering last evening of friends of Gen. BANKS, who leaves to-night for Washington. The grounds and mansion were brilliantly illuminated, and nearly two hundred citizens of the district were present and paid their respects to the General and his wife. It is estimated that a pecuniary gift has been subscribed to express the substantial good will of the people toward their representative to Congress.

Thanksgiving has been observed in a good old-fashioned New-England style. The weather was made up of cloud and sunshine, the thermometer ranging from 64° to 66°.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Death of Hon. Jacob Fry.

MORRISTOWN, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 29.

Hon. JACOB FRY, ex-member of Congress and formerly Auditor-General of the State, died last night

Thanksgiving Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed here. Business was entirely suspended. The weather is warm and pleasant.

Fire in the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A fire occurred this morning in the Chestnut-street Theatre, caused by an explosion of gas. The damage by fire and water was not over $1,000. The afternoon performance was stopped, but the evening performance went on as usual.

VIRGINIA.

A Trotting Match at Richmond—Thanksgiving Day Strictly Observed.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A great trotting match between *Dexter* and *Silas Rich*, came off to-day at Jackson Park, for a premium of $1,500, mile heats, best three in five. *Dexter* won three straight heats. Time of the first heat, 2:31¾; second, 2:27¾; third, 2:25. The occasion being a holiday in this city there was an unusually large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested during the races.

Thanksgiving Day was strictly observed, business everywhere being suspended. Services were held in all the churches, and the day has been the occasion of several excellent sermons.

The dwelling of Col. AMBERS, in Manchester, opposite Richmond, was burned last night. The family narrowly escaped with their lives.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

GEN. SEDGWICK REPORTED CROSSING INTO MEXICO.

The General Government has not yet received any official or other reliable intelligence of the reported crossing of Gen. SEDGWICK with troops to Matamoras, and therefore thinks the statement untrue.

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving was universally observed here today. The public departments were all closed and business of all kinds entirely suspended; service was held in all the churches, and sermons appropriate to the day were preached, particularly by the progressive clergy. The weather has been beautiful—as warm and soft as a May day.

ARRIVALS.

Among the Congressional arrivals since yesterday are Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio; Representatives PAINE, of Wisconsin; ORTH, of Indiana, and BIDWELL, of California.

MASS WELCOME POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY.

The Mass Welcome to Congress has been postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the non-arrival of the majority of the Members.

HAVANA.

Gen. Sherman Still in Havana—Political Arrests—Arrival of the Winooski.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna* is still here, and will not leave before to-morrow, as some repairs to her machinery have not yet been completed.

Gen. SHERMAN and staff went to the country on Wednesday, visiting several plantations, the City of Matanzas, and the caves of Bellamar. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested wherever he appears.

A young man has been arrested for shouting "Viva la Republica!" during the review on Wednesday, and will be tried for treason.

The Matanzas correspondent of the *Siglo* has also been arrested and his house searched for revolutionary documents. The Government is very vigilant at present, and more arrests are expected to be made shortly.

The double-ender *Winooski*, Capt. COOPER, arrived this morning from Key West.

MEXICO.

The Government Notified that the French Troops are to be Speedily Removed—Gen. Sherman's Mission—Maximilian Still at Orizaba—The French Officials Demand a Formal Abdication.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Although no formal official communication has been made to this Government, there is no doubt that information has been verbally furnished of NAPOLEON'S intention to remove the French troops from Mexico at the earliest practicable time, the arrangements for that purpose now being in progress. The reason why the first detachment, or one-third of the troops, was not embarked in November, according to the Emperor's own programme, is that the other two-thirds might have been seriously damaged by the Liberals, who were persistently pressing them. To obviate such a result it was deemed more prudent as a military necessity to remove them all at once. There is now no doubt that this will be done.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the actual business of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN in accompanying Minister CAMPBELL to Mexico. The truth, however, is, he was designated as an adviser to that gentleman, both as regards diplomatic affairs in Mexico and military movements on the frontier, should an emergency arise to require a new disposition of our troops. But since the reception of the Emperor's intentions with regard to the removal of his army, it is not thought that such a necessity will occur. The last news received by the Government respecting MAXIMILIAN is that he was at Orizaba, the French officials refusing to permit him to leave Mexico unless he formally resigned his crown.

Arrival of Maximilian's Baggage at Vera Cruz—The French Fortifying Orizaba—The Church Party Urge Maximilian to Remain—The Victory of the Liberals at Jalapa.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Alliance* arrived from Vera Cruz this morning, with Mexican dates to the 25th.

MAXIMILIAN'S baggage had arrived at Vera Cruz, but he himself was still at Orizaba, in which place he had been residing for the last three weeks as a private gentleman, not exercising any functions of office.

In the port of Vera Cruz there were two French and two Austrian frigates and the frigate *Tapico*. Marshal BAZAINE was at the City of Mexico. The French now hold that place, and Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz; using Cordova as an outpost, while they were fortifying Orizaba, an impregnable stronghold, and also using the Pass of Bolmencho as an outpost for Vera Cruz. They hold no other possessions in Mexico.

It was rumored that the Church Party had offered to raise $6,000,000 for MAXIMILIAN if he would consent to remain.

An American protectorate was regarded by the people as the only solution of their present difficulties.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, the Liberal Army marched an overwhelming force on Jalapa, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by Imperial, Mexican and Austrian troops. The canonading continued for several days at intervals.

The Mexican Imperial troops deserted to the Liberal army. The Imperial troops were driven to the Cathedral, where they were cut off from supplies of food and water. Cannonading was distinctly heard over fifty miles. The final attack was made on the 11th inst., when the Imperial troops surrendered prisoners of war, and were so respected. On the 11th, Col. DUPEAU, with one thousand troops, arrived from San Bartoloma, *en route* to Jalapa, hearing of the surrender, returned to Orizaba.

The *Alliance* brought dispatches for the American and French Consuls at this port, the purport of which is unknown.

The steamship *Manhattan*, from New-York, having received three days quarantine at Havana, had not yet arrived at Vera Cruz.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure from Oregon—New Gold Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, Oregon, arrived yesterday with $304,200 in treasure.

A private letter published in the Portland *Herald* reports new and extensive gold discoveries on the Kootenia River. The prospects found thus far are astonishing in richness.

LOUISIANA.

Thanksgiving in New-Orleans—The Reported Shipment of Arms to Mexico Denied—New Railroad Project.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 29.

To-day has been observed as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana. All the public offices are closed, and business generally suspended.

A private letter from Baton Rouge states that there is no truth in the report that the three cargoes of small arms shipped from the arsenal at that place were intended for a military force to be organized on the Mexican frontier. The arms were sent to New-York for needed repairs.

Prominent capitalists here have organized a plan for a railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Selma, Ala.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Departure of C. C. Clay—Richmond Examiner Pollard Refused Admission to the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Arrived, bark *Eleanor*, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee for orders; brig *Francis Ann*, from Rio for Baltimore.

C. C. CLAY leaves here for Petersburg in the morning. Mrs. CLAY went North to-night.

J. RIVES POLLARD and J. MARSHALL HANNA, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, arrived here today on a visit to DAVIS, but were refused admission into the Fortress.

Thanksgiving in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Day has been observed in this city by a general suspension of business. There were no papers issued this afternoon, and there will be none published to-morrow morning.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Continued from Eighth Page.

touched, nay, undeveloped and almost unknown resources. The two greatest republics ever known Greece and Rome, when reaching a high point in civilization and power, fell into dissoluteness and shrunk into petty municipalities, under the paralyzing grasp of despotism. On the other hand, the so-called republics of South America and Mexico are kept in hopeless bondage of mind and body by a corrupt and tyrannical religion. Let us, therefore, hold fast to our Protestant principles, which, with an apostolic ministry, are the principles of the true and primitive Catholic Church. When the electric wires can transmit the thought of man three or four thousand miles can we not rejoice in the belief that God is preparing the earth for a universal acceptance of the Gospel of Peace? And then we have been spared from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the sickness that wasteth in noonday." Let us recognize the answer to the noble prayers of our Liturgy and look up in gratitude to Christ the author of all goodness, the giver of every boon and the fount of all bliss. To preach a distinctively party political sermon has, in accordance with our customs and canons, been far from my wish. Still, I cannot refuse to point out some at least of the ways in which God blesses his children and rules among the nations. If we love Him, as we ought, for all these his benedictions, we will keep his commandments.

What We Should be Thankful For.

SERMON BY REV. MR. THORPE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HOBOKEN.

"All Thy works praise Thee; and Thy saints give Thee thanks."

PICCIOLA, said the preacher, tenderly nurturing the one frail plant that sprung up behind the crannies of his prison-yard, is at once a type and a rebuke of the ingratitude of man for the manifold blessings of Providence.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

Yet he does move and govern all things, and it is to acknowledge this fact that we have met to-day. The Lord has numbered even the hairs of our head, and we are too apt to forget that He appeareth, neither yet in the earthquake nor yet in the fire, but in the still small voice withal. The growth of a flower is a miracle unnoticed only because of its frequency. What is the impulse that sends up its beautiful hues and breathes forth its ecstatic odors from the rank and lifeless soil? It is the power of the Lord God Omnipotent, manifested in love, hymning His praise and calling, in a voice unmistakable, "All Thy works praise Thee, and Thy saints give Thee thanks." He then alluded to the duty of praise and thanksgiving to the Father as the author and source, to the Son as the all-sufficient redeemer from sin and death of all who come unto Him; and, thirdly, the Holy Spirit as the light of every nation and the sanctifier of every penitent and truth-seeking soul. We should be grateful for peace, for wine-press and olive-yards, undeservedly overflowing; for a lengthening out of our allotted days; in mercy that we may even now, ere it be too late, "apply our hearts unto wisdom." In conclusion, he congratulated his hearers on their having determined no longer to allow their beautiful "Jerusalem" to lie in spiritual desolation. For himself and in behalf of his master, the Head of the Church, he rejoiced and gave unto that God the praise and thanksgiving most justly due Him, for having put it into the hearts of His people to "honor Him with their increase and the first fruits of all their substance." And the blessing had already begun to descend upon each and every one of them, Pastor as well as people. The sanctuary beautified by loving hands, the salary and contingent expenses pledged, and over $300 cash contributed in six short weeks, did indeed proclaim it to a world round about that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. And even in this, as in nature, "All Thy works praise Thee;" therefore "will Thy saints give Thee thanks."

Our Causes for Gratitude and the Proper Way of Expressing It.

SERMON BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES, AT THE NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, IN THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, because His mercy is forever."—Psalm cxviii., 1.

After some preliminary remarks on the propriety of setting apart a special day for the purpose of giving thanks to the Lord for all His benefits toward us, Mr. GILES invited the attention of the audience: First, to some of the reasons on which the command to give thanks is grounded; secondly, to the causes we have for gratitude; and thirdly, to the proper way of expressing our thanks. Under the first head, he remarked that the Lord does not require us to give thanks for His own sake, because He loves honor. The real ground of the command lies in its use to man. The soul grows by what it gives out rather than by what it receives. "Give and it shall be given unto you," is the law of the soul's growth and joy. Gratitude is one form of love. It is the response of a noble nature to blessings received. It opens and expands the soul. It is the light it reflects, and that is the light by which all things shine. When we exercise a good affection toward others, we always receive more happiness than we give. "It is, therefore, a good thing to give thanks to the Lord," because our whole nature is expanded, elevated and blessed by it. Secondly, the Lord gives us the true cause why we should give Him thanks: "Because He is good; because His mercy is forever." By His mercy enduring forever is meant that it extends to every particular of our lives, both in temporal and spiritual things. Forever signifies endless duration of time. So far as man has relations to time, it means that the Lord's mercy extends to him every moment, and will always continue to do it. But when it refers to the soul it means that His mercy extends to every state of the soul—to every thought and affection. If, then, we ask what we have to be thankful to the Lord for, the answer is, Everything. The most important blessings of life we receive without any agency of our own; but they are so common and equally distributed, and constantly given, that they rarely excite any thought. Who ever thinks of giving thanks to the Lord for the sun, air, water and earth; for his own being and his capacity to enjoy? It is only what seems to us to be exceptional that excites our thought and awakens our gratitude. When we escape some threatened danger, or meet with some unexpected success, we acknowledge we have cause for thanks. If there was a famine in the land, and the whole population was in danger of dying of starvation, and the Lord should interpose in a miraculous manner for the salvation of the people, thanksgiving and grateful praise would burst spontaneously from every li . He is interposing every moment, and working this miracle to give us food, and to prevent us and those dear to us from wasting away by hunger. Ought we not to be as grateful for the constant supply as for an exceptional one? We may say the same of water, of light, of every common blessing. The sun, and moon, and stars, the heavens above and the earth beneath, and all that grows out of it and lives upon it are the creatures of the Lord, and his special and free gift to man. And not only these external objects, but our power to perceive and appropriate them to our use; and to enjoy them is His gift also. All the delicate and miraculous adaptations of man to nature, by which he is able to see, to hear, and to enjoy, are the constant gift of the Lord. "His mercy is power." But we fail in our plans, we suffer, we are disappointed, we are bereaved. Why is it? Are our trials of the Lord's mercy also? Yes; and if we could see them as the Lord does, in all their bearings upon our eternal interests, we should see that the Lord is as much actuated by the Divine mercy in what he withholds and removes from us, as in what he gives. It is difficult for us to see this, because we see only one side of things, and not much of that. If the vine could feel the pruner's knife stripping off its beautiful leaves, robbing it of the graceful and delicate tendrils it had formed to bind itself to its earthly support, and to lift itself into the air and sun, and mercilessly cutting off the branches it had spent the whole Summer in forming, would it not murmur as we sometimes do, and think the pruner was cruel and unjust? But when another Summer came, and it felt a more vigorous growth springing forth from all its germs, and richer clusters hanging from its branches, it would reverse its judgment of the pruner. So shall we reverse our judgment concerning the mercy of the Lord when we come into the Summer of a new life, and look back from the light and joy of that to the darkness and sorrows of this. In the light of this truth we may see that it was of the Lord's mercy that He permitted the cruel war we have just passed through to come upon us. I has saved us from greater of dangers and more terrible calamities. Even now we can see its blessed fruits in the nation's enlarged ideas of freedom, justice, the obligations of public duty, and the sacredness of law, and what we now see is but the dawning of the morning to midday, to what coming generations will see, and thankfully enjoy. Thirdly—How shall we give thanks? With the lips, in vocal expression, at home, in the closet, at the family altar, around the table spread from the divine bounty for our daily wants, and in the Church where we publicly worship the Lord. With our hearts, "The Lord is good." Let the thought make the heart warm and bright. Let it diffuse a sweet peace through all its affections. Let it give it a quiet and firm reliance upon that goodness; dispel its fears; make it contented, cheerful, happy, and give it a quicker perception to discern, and a keener relish to enjoy the good things the Lord sends to us.

But it is not enough to speak or think or feel our thanks; we must express them in our lives. The Lord gives us the knowledge of heavenly truth, and He says, "Let your light shine." He gives us power, and He says, "Use it to protect the defenceless, and to help the weak." He gives us human love, and we must thank Him for all these things by fidelity in every trust; by giving friendship for friendship; love for love; by making the wisest use of every power we possess, for human good. Then everything we do and say will express our thanks, and the incense of grateful affections will perpetually rise to the Lord from the altar of our hearts.

Moral Reconstruction.

SERMON BY REV. LYMAN BEECHER ABBOTT AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.

"Come and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem that we may be no more a reproach."—Nehemiah, ii., 17.

He said: The New-Haven colonists are said to have resolved at their first assembly to be governed by the law of God until they had time to form a more perfect system. Certain it is for the first year they had no other constitution than the Bible. In this they were wise, for it was necessary that they should first organize their social, religious and industrial systems, and afterward their political institutions. For the latter are evolved from the former. Government is like the bark of a tree, a protection which the interior organization itself produces. The South dismantled and devastated first by Slavery and then by war, needs rebuilding, not only politically but socially and morally. The forces out of which Governments are evolved need to be reorganized. For it is our problem not to govern the South, but to render her truly self-governing. This problem of interior reconstruction is a difficult one. The people are not promising pupils. The intelligent aristocracy are bitterly hostile to free Governments. The poor whites are subject to their control. The loyal whites are thoroughly in sympathy with Republican progress, but are few in numbers and weak in influence. And the freedmen are now forbidden all participation in public affairs. Such is the population. Those that could help us will not; those that would be glad to do so cannot. Consider also their education. The Northern States were peopled by a race schooled to liberty, and ever since educated in its lessons; the South by a people hereditarily aristocratic, and schooled in Slavery. Their ignorance of alphabetic principles is natural, therefore, though astonishing. As a consequence, too, she is wholly without the institutions of freedom. Moreover, her prejudices are bitterly excited against us and our institutions by sectional strife and internecine war. And the Chief Executive of the nation is not in sympathy with Northern ideas of civilization. Nevertheless we must accomplish this work of interior reconstruction. We must convert as well as conquer the South. This is essential to true peace, which cannot be attained so long as the battle of ideas continues. It is necessary to the establishment of a permanent republicanism which must be rooted in and made indigenous to the soil. It is necessary to restore the Union. The South and North are not united because they are tied together. Venice never was united to Austria. It is to Italy. The speaker then proceeded to discuss the means by which this work of conversion is to be accomplished.

I. *A Free Ballot.*—No community is self-governing where half the people govern the other half. No moral reforms can be inaugurated so long as all power is confined to its opponents and denied to its friends. We need not bribe the Southern aristocracy to consent to impartial suffrage—we should proclaim and enforce it. When South Carolina enacted a law practically excluding negroes from all employments except plantation and household service, Gen. SICKLES informed the Governor that the United States authorities would recognize no such legislation. As a consequence the next Legislature repealed it, and substantially enacted in its place the Civil Rights Bill. Let the United States Government similarly declare, "We can recognize no law that excludes a competent citizen from the polls," and the State would soon ratify the action and be ever after glad of it. We have the right to make and enforce such a declaration, first, as victors in a war of ideas; second, because it is the easiest way to secure the negro his freedom, which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to maintain; third, because it is the easiest way to protect the loyal whites, far better than military government or rebel disfranchisement, and fourth, because of that clause of the Constitution which makes it our duty to secure to every State a republican form of government. It is said, indeed, that every State is the absolute judge of the qualifications of its own voters. Suppose in South Carolina the negroes, who are a numerical majority, should obtain the political power and exclude all white men from the polls, would there be no remedy? If the black ox gored the white one what then?

II. *General Distribution of Land.*—In the North the land is in the hands of many owners; in the South in the hands of a few. Large landed proprietorship forms an insuperable obstacle to progress, to agriculture, commerce, manufactories, common schools, widely diffused and cheap literature. It is the great obstacle to moral reform in England and Ireland. This must be remedied, not by revolutionary measures or sweeping confiscation, but by purchase, emigration and the procuring by national authority or private benevolence of private farms for the freedmen.

III. *The Common School.*—The hope of the South is in its youth. The South has never had a common school system. The pauper schools which it maintained are destroyed. In their place the roots of a new and better system are being planted. The negroes are exceedingly eager for instruction. The whites are beginning to feel the impulse of Northern schools. Florida has established a system for her freed people. The freedmen in Georgia are taking measures to sustain schools and educational conventions in every county. The owners of plantations are establishing schools. They cannot get hands without. This is the most encouraging feature of the South. It must be encouraged. Without education industry will be fruitless and the ballot a curse.

IV. In the North the whole people have been for a century enjoying a schooling chiefly under three teachers—the Press, the pulpit and the political canvass. The Press is most important. In a century and a half it has grown from one newspaper to nearly 4,000, and to a combined circulation, including magazines, of over 13,000,000. It gathers information from every quarter of the globe; employs the ablest and most advanced thinkers in every department, literary, æsthetic, political, scientific and religious, and by its multitudinous information instructs in every department of knowledge, and by its many forms of thought stimulates every faculty of the mind. Now, this public Press, an immense power in the North, has exerted but a slight influence, comparatively, in the South. In the North the aggregate circulation was before the war eleven millions; in the South a million and a half. The circulation of newspapers published in New-York State alone was nearly four times as great as that of the whole Southern Press. Of the present Southern newspapers nearly all are opposed to Northern, *i. e.*, free ideas and institutions. There are but four or five journals published in the Southern States thoroughly in favor of the rights of man. Their combined circulation does not, probably, exceed ten thousand, and is chiefly confined to the colored people. The South, then, needs a free Press. It needs no less a free Pulpit. Religious faith in the divine possibilities of man is essential to the true republicanism. Hence it is that Protestantism preceded Republicanism and prepared for it. The political canvass is the other great educator. The greatest men in the nation leave their posts to discuss the problems of statesmanship before the people. Freedom of speech is essential to this, and freedom of speech has been unknown in the South. Now that it is secured, the party of freedom should send their ablest orators to discuss the issues of the day before the Southern people, and enlighten them. The free ballot, free land, free schools and free discussion, in press, pulpit and platform, are the instruments which have made the North great and prosperous. Their employment in the South will produce the same results. The speaker closed by saying the best way to thank God for our own liberties is by giving them to others. We will not only republicanize the South, but when that is done, we will preach like lessons to Mexico and Canada, and reach across the ocean to England and Ireland, to France and Italy, Germany and Spain, until all the nations of the earth enjoy the free institutions which make America blessed.

Our Domestic and Political Welfare a Reason for Thanksgiving.

SERMON BY REV. H. B. RIDGEWAY AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.

The Thanksgiving services in this church yesterday morning were participated in by a small audience, a larger attendance being prevented by the inclemency of the weather.

After the usual opening exercises, the pastor of the Church, Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, entered upon his discourse, which was based upon the words found in Exodus xviii: 7:

"And Moses went out to meet his father-in-law, and did obeisance, and kissed him; and they asked each other of their welfare."

Subsequent to appropriate introductory remarks, the reverend gentleman spoke substantially as follows: We have reached again, through the tender mercies of our Heavenly Father, the season of the meeting of friends. The harvests are over, the crops are gathered, business draws to the close of another year, the proclamation of our highest civil rulers, in sweet accord, summon us to the house of the Lord, and to the hospitable home, where, as citizens, friends, families, we may gather to review the divine goodness, and to sympathize in one another's joys. It becomes us, therefore, to-day, to ask for our domestic and national welfare, and then to make our well-being, when ascertained, the occasion for thanksgiving to Almighty God. Let us briefly consider what we may discover in the surroundings of this occasion. First: We are reminded of man's social nature, his need of friendship—most of all does he need the freedom, the intimacy, the reinforcements of the family. Second: We are shown what is the real bond of domestic and friendly relations—mutual welfare. Third: But our welfare as individuals and families is intimately associated with that of the nation; our domestic and political well-being are indissolubly united. As individuals our prosperity contributes to that of the State, and ours is reciprocally affected by the condition of the nation. There are three great scourges of nations, which have been known, almost invariably, to follow each other—War, Pestilence and Famine. A year and a half ago and our great civil war ceased; then the dread pestilence threatened us, but God very mercifully stayed its black tide, and it has passed away. Then, instead of famine being at our doors, the produce of our land for any single year was never so prolific. Nor is the aspect of political affairs without encouragement. The whole formidable armed resistance to the General Government in the South has melted away, and not the least attempt, that may be dignified with the name of an effort, has been made to revive the rebellion. The great body of the people South have gone, or are going, to work. The freedmen, from whom trouble was foreboded, as a rule are proving law-abiding, industrious and docile; are vindicating their claim to freedom and citizenship by showing their fitness for them. We have passed an intended, sharply defined and fierce political canvass; the vote of the people has been cast, their verdict as to the questions at issue rendered, and all is quiet. It could be wished, as we had ardently hoped, that we could congratulate ourselves to-day upon a fully reorganized Union, with all the States in their natural places, in the exercise of all their functions, under both the municipal and general Governments. Perhaps we expected too much when we hoped that such a serious disorder in the body politic could be so speedily cured. Painful as the delay has been to us all, unnecessary as it may have been in the judgment of some, it is better to make haste slowly, to reconstruct carefully where so many and so vital interests are involved. Had we sprung at once in the first gush of returning reconciliation, or in the flames of yet blazing animosities, into a reconstructed nation, many things might have been done, many left undone, which a soberer thought, a calmer wisdom, would have regretted, and which years of agitation and legislation could not have undone. The people in their sober thoughtfulness have rendered their decision—that the Union must be reconstructed upon the enduring basis of justice, with guarantees for future tranquillity and peace. There can be no retrogression from the doctrine thus declared that every man, of whatever color, must be equal before the laws. There is no lasting peace this side of negro suffrage. The people of the North will not be satisfied without it, neither can the negroes be kept contented unless they possess this right. They will never rest permanently under laws, the framing, adjudication and execution of which depend exclusively upon the votes of the whites, their former masters. The speaker concluded his eloquent remarks by glancing briefly at the hopeful, moral and religious aspects of the country—rejoicing in the unity and strength of the general Christian Church, and feeling there was cause for congratulation and thankfulness therefor. "Go your way," said the speaker; "eat the fat and drink the sweets, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

The music of the occasion was finely rendered by a quartet choir of choice voices, under the direction of Prof. G. P. BENJAMIN, organist and chorister. The opening anthem, "Sing praises unto our God," was especially well sung.

The National Spirit, Past and Present.

SERMON BY REV. DR. STORRS, AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.

"And I looked, and behold, a whirlwind came out of the North," &c.—EZEKIEL, iv.

In contemplating the peace and quiet that now surrounded them, he said it was almost impossible to realize that, five, three or two years ago, when they assembled together on occasions like the present, it was amid the shock of arms and the roar of cannonade. All that had now passed away, and seemed like a dream. We might derive a lesson from this experience concerning the power of the soul to adjust itself to new circumstances. Might we not also hope that the soul would be able thus to adjust itself to the higher and grander scenes of the future world? As we look back upon those exciting scenes we are more and more impressed with the grand and terrific importance of the events through which we have passed, and of their historical bearings to be developed hereafter. We see in those events thousands of things to excite our joy and to inspire our gratitude to God—individual acts of heroism, noble self-sacrifice, remarkable interpositions of Providence. But the one great reason for gratitude to God is, and must be through all time to come, the spirit that was revealed in the National soul—that spirit which carried the country through the war, and brought it to a successful issue. The same spirit still continues, and gives hope permanent life to the nation. It was to this national spirit as a present cause for gratitude to God that he desired to call their attention on the present occasion. It would have seemed at the outbreak of the war that the nation, stripped as it had been of its navy, and with its small army scattered on the distant frontiers, would be unable to resist the shock of such a gigantic and furious rebellion as was suddenly sprung upon it. But then came that grand, rushing, overwhelming spirit of the North, like the "whirlwind" spoken of in the text, which moved forward like an irresistible column—calm, but determined. A brief analysis of this national spirit would furnish instruction, encouragement and cause for gratitude to God. It was the combined result of the teachings of the past. Some nations were attached to their Government on account of its splendor and of its glorious history, extending through centuries of growth and development. With us it was the love of those free institutions amid which our people had been reared, and which had been instilled into the masses by the School, the Church and the College, that gave rise to that national spirit which, from the very first, assured the success of the war for the preservation of our nationality. From these schools and churches had come wealth, prosperity, culture, happiness; and when these were assailed, the people rose *en masse* for their preservation. Out of them had also come love of principle, and the people saw a great principle at stake in the issue. NAPOLEON III. has said that the French were the only nation that went to war for an idea. Into the American nation has gone a great deal of Gallic vivacity and love of principle. It was felt that ours was a contest between two civilizations. The civilization of the North was based on the idea of the dignity of manhood as such, and the proper equality of all citizens in the State. The civilization of the South was based on the aristocratic principle, which recognized manhood in only a portion of the citizens who were to be the possessors and rulers of the remainder. The nation, therefore, went to war in defence of principles; it fought in self-defence for the preservation of those principles on which the prosperity of the country rested. Foreign nations could not, or would not understand this, and to them our struggle appeared like a gigantic sanguinary *mêlée*, without purpose or aim. One of the English magazines said there was no accounting for the gigantic character of our war, except on the principle of national vanity. Because we had great lakes, great rivers and great cataracts, therefore, we thought we must get up a war on an equally gigantic scale. Another remarkable feature in the nation's spirit was faith in God. This we had derived in some degree from our forefathers. They learned wisdom of God in the wilderness. They stood alone on a continent—an ocean on one hand, a wilderness on the other—and were compelled to shelter themselves under the shield of God's favor and protection. But this was long ago, and it was thought by many that in these later days of our prosperity and advanced civilization, with its attendant luxuries, we had become a godless people, and were fast drifting into practical atheism. It was not so. Our faith in God may have slumbered; it was not dead. When this great whirlwind came it awoke the nation's conscience, which burst forth in hymns of praise and adoration to God. The people saw God in the past history of the nation, and they didn't believe He meant to leave the nation to perish, but would take care of it, and in His own good time bring it out of the storm into the clear sunshine of liberty. Thus it was that when the heart of the nation was shrinking with fear and anxiety the minister in the pulpit could appeal with confidence to the popular faith in God, and in His purpose to preserve the nation in the future as he had done in the past. So remarkable were the successive events of the war that we could seem to see the plans of Divine Providence marching before us like squadrons, and hear angelic voices above us in the skies. Another feature of the popular inspiration was the prevailing confidence in the future. The nation had a steadfast and abiding faith in the future and in the sure destiny of free institutions. Whence came this spirit? From the Pilgrim Fathers? From the old Dutch colonies? They had resisted oppression in the olden time, but how long an interval had elapsed since they battled with their oppressors? Yet the spirit still remained, and herein we behold the vitality, the strength, the immortality of moral forces acting through generations and through long ages. From our schools, our colleges, our churches, our Sunday-schools, our missionaries, foreign and domestic, teaching the heroism of self-sacrifice; from our pious and God-fearing men and women, our mothers and daughters and Christian philanthropists came that immense, magnificent national spirit that bore us upward and onward through the dark days of the struggle and gave assurance of success. Thus it was that when our triumph came it was more an occasion for gratitude than for rejoicing—so that in those victorious April days they sang "Old Hundred" in Wall-street, and when they sing "Old Hundred" in Wall-street, but little more is wanted to make the very stones cry out. And now, after the development of such a national spirit, there is little need of apprehension for the future. Clouds may for a time obscure the horizon, but the nation will be preserved, and all things will be settled, and rightly settled in the end. So long as this national spirit lives, the nation will live, and the future will be illustrious and full of good fruits to those who are to live in this land.

What We Have to be Thankful For.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. RAPHAEL, AT THE SYNAGOGUE JESHURUN.

MY FRIENDS: We meet here this day on the invitation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, who calls upon us to join the many millions of his and our fellow-citizens in offering our best thanks to Almighty God our Heavenly Father, for the many boundless favors which He, during the past years has graciously bestowed on these United States and the inhabitants thereof. This invitation is further backed by the Governors of various States, and I should be unworthy of the station I now hold, did I not thankfully name the proclamation issued by his Excellency Gov. FENTON, for he has in a laudable spirit seconded the intention of the President and is well backed by the Mayor of New-York. In these proclamations ANDREW JOHNSON calls upon us to pour forth our thanks to "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father." This is his own expression, and REUBEN FENTON, with the Mayor of New-York, echoes his words. The President is a man of much experience; his life thus far has passed on beholding the mighty deeds of Almighty God. He has seen and he bears witness to the fact, with the pious and truthful acknowledgment that our welfare is owing to our Heavenly Father, and the Governor of our State confirms this truth. Certainly, in accepting their invitation, and in calling on you, my friends, to join in their thanksgiving to "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father," we do what is right; for never have proclamations been sent forth by Gentiles that more forcibly claimed the fellow-feeling of Jews. Never have acknowledgments been made more fraught with the spirit of thanks to God and love of mankind. I return my sincerest thanks to the Lord God of grace, that before He bids me close my lips and preach no more, He, blessed be His holy name, permits me to join in that most sacred act of universal worship, and never, during the near seventy years of my existence have I bowed my head to Him in veneration and in love as I do this day. Yes, men of Israel, women of Israel, children of Israel, I feel veneration immeasurable; I feel love boundless when I thus see the name of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, proclaimed by men than whom our country has none more famed for experience; proclaimed, moreover, as the giver of all good; and when I and my brethren, the ministers of Israel and the whole Jewish nation, know and are fully convinced and exclaim that He is indeed the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob; blessed be the Lord God of Israel forever. When we remember that two short years ago the South was lifted up against the North, when we recall the tens, aye, the hundreds of thousands of warriors that have found a grave on the battle-fields, where they fought and fell in the cause for which they stood forth, what proclamations could we wish for save those that gladden our hearts this day? When we recall that th ill of terror which struck the land as the assassin's dagger pierced the breast of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, what feelings could we wish to be impressed on the heart of his successor other than those in which this day he declares his submission to the will of Almighty God, his humble adoration of our Heavenly Father? We, my friends, are all men of peace. While our country, with an aching heart and firm resolution sent forth her hosts to uphold her rights, we supported her to the utmost of our power; when Congress decides on what terms our late opponents are to recover full citizenship, we are all numbered among those who zealously uphold the laws; but when, as is done to-day, the leaders of the land pour forth their thanks to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we join them and send forth our adoration to Him who reigneth forever. Amen. The proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON is brief, emphatic and soul-stirring. He evidently speaks from the heart and goes to the heart. All that he says does not take up one-third of a column in the *Jewish Messenger*, and were I a man such as I have been years ago, or were my strength of body and mind to stand my friend this once, I would have taken up every one of his lines and done what he has not done, carried it to its unavoidable issue; but this I cannot, dare not do. Still I will thank God and employ the little time He grants me for a few moments longer. I am not of this country. The first fifty years of my life were, as you well know, spent in Europe—that part of the world which, in the opinion of all its inhabitants, is the seat of civilization, the home of military glory and the envy of the whole human race. I have been a great traveler, and with the exception of Russia and Turkey, there are few States in Europe that I have not visited and studied. Moreover, I kept not mine eyes shut during my travels, but wide open. Wherever I came I sought to know and understand; and that which I could not explain to myself I endeavored to find out by inquiring and reading. Since then I have taken up my abode in these United States; and what is the result that, after near twenty years' residence in America, in peace and in war, I arrive at, you arrive at, and which is as sure to happen as that this day we thank God for all His goodness? You shall hear and judge for yourselves. Europe is 3,700,000 square miles in extent, and of that 1,900,000 square miles is taken up by the frigid and cold zones, and scarcely inhabited; whereas, the United States at present contain 3,000,000 square miles of flourishing land; the 200,000 miles that remain are rock and water. Europe, divided by twenty States, 250,000,000 of inhabitants; the United States, ninety years independent, in the year 1860, numbered upward of 30,000,000; in the year 1870 they will greatly exceed that number, and the year 1900 she will not be far behind Europe. It is true that Europe boasts of her military glory, and keeps 4,000,000 of soldiers under arms. Her jealousies, the fears that the Governments entertain of each other, compel her to keep armed. America, by God's blessing, the land of peace and of plenty, has no occasion for such a host of fighting men; and now that the revolt is over, her warriors have become peaceful citizens, proud of their security, and scatheless in the glory of their country, which all Europe united cannot invade! Lastly, there are three countries in Europe which preëminently boast of their civilization—Great Britain, France and Germany. Their ships, their commerce, their manufactures, their agricultures and their learning command the attention of the world. But what we have not yet done in America we may do; nay, with the help of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we shall do. As yet, here everything is new; agriculture occupies millions, mining hundreds of thousands of busy hands. Many a year will yet elapse ere the whole of the United States will be settled; but when that is done, when our shipping, already so large; when our commerce, already so extensive; when our manufactures, already so flourishing, equal our agricultural and mining triumphs, who shall say that our learning—aye, the learning of us the last come and the most ardent—shall not equal, shall not excel that of Europe? Such, my dear friends, are our prospects for the future. Such are the blessings dispensed to this highly favored land "by Almighty God, our Heavenly Father," and our leaders tell us that we are to thank Him for His glorious gifts. Let us do so, my friends. "Let us rise, and with eyes uplifted and with hearts glowing with gratitude, let us say to Him, Almighty God, we bow down before Thy Majesty; all bounteous Father in Heaven we worship Thee in Thy holy convocation." Another year has passed over these United States, and this day the whole of our country unites with one heart and with one voice to thank Thee for Thy goodness and to entreat Thee to continue to us Thy future blessings. Father, we beseech Thee, let Thy all-seeing eye watch over this land; let Thy outstretched arm guard us to our happiness and Thy glory. Grant that Thy servant, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, may continue to learn from past experience and future mercies that Thou art indeed Almighty God, and that upright and lawful conduct alone can please Thee, our Heavenly Father. Grant that Thy servants, the Senators and Representatives forming the Congress of America, in all their thoughts and all their acts obey Thy commandments and maintain the fame and power of this Thy blessed land. Grant that REUBEN FENTON and all others bearing authority in the land may prove worthy of Thy goodness and obey Thy will, and, lastly, Lord God of the Universe, deign to hear us! We are the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; we obey Thy laws and Thy statutes given to Moses, Thy servant. Let us, we beseech Thee, so live, that we may serve to our fellow-citizens and to the world as examples how to obey Thee, Almighty God, and as Thy children worthy of Thee, our Heavenly Father. Amen.

In Rev. Mr. LYONS' Church there was no service, owing to repairs and alterations being made.

Rev. Dr. ADLER was also unable to hold service in his Church yesterday from severe illness.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Yesterday was duly observed by the citizens of Brooklyn, some attending service in the various churches, and others—and by far the majority—observing the day as a holiday and devoting themselves to entertainment. The churches were tolerably well filled, but many were debarred from attending by the unpleasant state of the weather, which was rainy during the entire forenoon.

During the early hours of the morning and late in the afternoon, the principal streets were filled with target companies bent upon enjoying the day in their own peculiar manner. Two companies of men, dressed in fantastic costume, also paraded the streets, and caused considerable amusement. The day passed off very quietly, and the police had little difficulty in preserving order.

The newsboys of Brooklyn had a grand entertainment yesterday at their Home in Poplar-street, (old Fureman's Hall,) and seemed to enjoy the feast of good things set before them with thankful hearts. The dinner was provided at the expense of a prominent citizen of the Third Ward.

The Day in Williamsburgh.

The drenching rain of yesterday forenoon did not prevent the people of the Eastern District from obeying the proclamations of their President, Governor and Mayor, recommending a day of thanksgiving. The forenoon services at the different churches were well attended. Rev. Mr. BACON conducted the exercises at the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, for the members of that church and Rev. Dr. PORTER's congregation. Other churches also held combination exercises.

The most interesting feature of the day took place at the Industrial School, corner of South Third and Fifth streets, where eighty-seven hungry little girls were entertained at dinner by the lady managers of that excellent institution. Excepting the Dispensary, this is the only charitable institution in the Eastern District, and it depends for its support upon a very few ladies and gentlemen whose means are not very abundant, but whose hearts are large. The wealthy have never given it any material aid or personal attention. The dinner yesterday was quite sumptuous, and the children were waited upon by the following ladies: Mrs. ROBERT DUNCAN, Mrs. JAMES BURROUGHS, Mrs. FREDERICK NISHWITZ and Miss HATTIE RICKER. Previous to the dinner, Mr. ROBERT DUNCAN, a New-York business man, who has always taken a deep interest in this charity, presented medals of merit to four white and two colored children. The evening previous, the pupils were presented with clothing and new shoes by Mrs. DUNCAN and the other lady managers, the articles having been sent to them by a few charitably-disposed persons. The usefulness of this institution is restricted for want of proper accommodation for the needy children, and an effort is now being made to raise funds for the erection of a new building. For this purpose a Fair will be held at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church on the 11th, 12th and 13th of next month. The Trustees have already on hand about $5,000 for the building fund.

A large number of target companies paraded the streets in the midst of a pelting rain, which they did not seem to care for, their eyes being set upon valuable prizes. Among those who paraded were the following: Members of Hose Company No. 3, sixty-five muskets, on their way to Flushing; a body of thirty young men calling themselves the "Fantasticals," horribly costumed, and riding carrion horses, all under the command of WM. H. DUNHAM, Clerk of the Fifth District Court, who flourished a wooden sword six feet in length; the Post Guards, Capt. JOHN LOWE, mustering twenty-five muskets, visited the Kingsland Farm during the day, and had a banquet at Post's Hotel, corner of Fillmore-place and Fifth-street, in the evening, where patriotic speeches were made by Deputy-Sheriff TUCKER, Alderman COMSTOCK, and YANK MCGLYNN, Esq.; the Knights of the Round Table, Capt. J. FIELDING, mustered seventy-five muskets, and made a very good appearance; they spent the day at the Centreville Course.

In the evening the Independent Grocers' Guard held their eighth annual ball at Military Hall, corner of Scholes and Leonard streets. The affair was very creditable to all concerned.

The Day in Jersey City.

The day was more generally observed in Jersey City than ever before. All the public offices were closed, and business was almost entirely suspended. Religious services were held in many of the churches, and the attendance was fully as large as on the Sabbath day, and the response to the call for collections for the relief fund of the City Mission and Tract Society was very gratifying.

Many persons enjoyed themselves in a rational way in target-shooting, base-ball playing, pitching quoits, and other games in the outskirts of the city.

The Edward C. Dickenson Rifles went on a target excursion to Smith's Hotel, at Greenville, accompanied by quite a number of invited guests. They numbered seventy rifles, under the command of THOMAS SHEHAN, and with their mammoth pioneers and excellent band of music made a very attractive appearance.

The first public drill of the Police Department of Jersey City, since the organization under Police Commissioners, took place yesterday afternoon at Vanvorst-square. The men were attired in new uniforms throughout, and being mostly men above the medium height, and withal good-looking, well-formed men, they presented an exceedingly fine appearance, and were highly complimented by the large number of spectators present, including many prominent citizens and several of the Metropolitan Police. The entire force was out with the exception of those on day duty. Under the direction of Drill Sergeant McCARTHY, they marched by flank in common, quick and double-quick time, and went through the facings and other military movements according to infantry tactics, and more than half of them being veteran soldiers their movements were executed with great precision, and elicited the admiration and plaudits of those present.

After an hour and a half of hard service the force was marched to the Police Station, where there was in waiting in the upper hall a bounteous dinner, furnished at the expense of the Commissioners, Messrs. PANGBORN, (the President,) FINK and SCUDDER. The dinner was cooked in the building, under the supervision of JONATHAN WEBSTER, formerly steward on the Cunard steamers, and consisted of an abundance of roast beef, roast turkies, roast fowls, tongues, salads, desert, &c., and excellent coffee for a beverage.

Rev. WM. VERRINDER, City Missionary, was present, and asked a blessing.

At the conclusion of the dinner speeches were made by Mr. JOHN PANGBORN, President of the Board of Police Commissioners; Alderman EARLE, Major PANGBORN, ISAAC W. SCUDDER and Mr. FINK, members of the Police Commission; JACOB WEART, Esq., Rev. WM. VERRINDER and J. OWEN ROUSE, Esq.; and at 7 P. M. the affair was closed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. S. QUAIFE, Clerk to the Board.

In the evening there were several balls and hops. The Fidelity Association gave their Twenty-sixth Sociable at Iroquois Hall, and their entertainments being very popular, it was largely attended.

In Hoboken and Hudson City the day was very generally observed, but nothing of an unusual nature transpired.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather yesterday, there was a good attendance at the Fashion Course, L. I., to witness the programme of trotting sport provided by the energetic proprietor. The most interesting contest was a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between W. McROBERTS' b. g. *Brown Bill*, and CHARLES LANGWORTHY's b. m. *Nellie Baker*. This match was originally made to come off at Secaucus, but the bad weather rendered a postponement necessary. *Nellie Baker* was the favorite at $100 to $50 before the start. Her opponent, *Brown Bill*, won the first heat in 2:45, but the mare took the following three heats and the race, *Brown Bill* being withdrawn after the third heat. We give the summary.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 29.—Match $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

C. Langworthy named b. m. Nellie Baker..	2	1	1	1
W. McRoberts named b. g. Brown Bill....	1	2	2	dr

Time—2:45, 2:46, 2:46.

Attempt to Lay a New Railroad.

Information was received on Wednesday afternoon by Superintendent KENNEDY that an attempt would probably be made within a short time to lay a railroad track somewhere in the City, but exactly where could not be ascertained, so Mr. KENNEDY issued a general order for the arrest of any person or persons who might be detected in the attempt so to do. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock four men were observed by an officer of the First Precinct busily engaged in taking up the cobble-stones at the lower end of Pearl-street, the intention being, it is said, to prepare to lay a track from Whitehall to the New Bowery. One of the four men was the contractor or overseer; his name is JOHN N. KEHOE. They were immediately arrested and taken before Justice DOWLING, who refused to entertain the complaint. The three laborers were then discharged, but KEHOE was held by the Superintendent, whose action in causing the arrest was based upon the strength of an intimation in RICHARD O'GORMAN's letter on the East Broadway Railroad extension, that "police should prevent men from tearing up the streets for railroads, unless they could show authority for the same." Last night, by advice of the District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., KEHOE was discharged.

Interesting Temperance Demonstration in the Berean Baptist Church.

A large and very interesting audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, for the purpose of listening to the eloquent Canadian orator, EDWARD CARSWELL, Esq., who held the almost breathless attention of his hearers for nearly an hour and a half. His theme was Temperance, and he handled the subject with great vigor and noticeable effect, which was evidenced by the frequent and hearty applause with which he was repeatedly interrupted. At the conclusion of the address Rev. E. K. FULLER was introduced by the Chairman, Past Worthy Patriarch A. E. BRADLEY, Esq., and, after making a few very brief remarks, he dismissed the audience with prayer and the benediction.

At the earnest solicitation of friends, Mr. CARSWELL will lecture again to-morrow evening, in the same place.

Ninth Aldermanic District.

The Republicans have united upon DON ALONZO CUSHMAN as their candidate for Alderman in this District.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, GEORGE SHELBY, of No. 183 West Forty-first-street, fell into an excavation in the yard of the National Hotel in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, being severely injured about the head and face. He was taken home.... Mrs. ELIZABETH PAISLEY, 50 years of age, and residing at No. 169 West Thirteenth-street, was found on the corner of Twelfth-street and Seventh-avenue, having one of her legs fractured, caused by a fall upon the pavement. She was removed to her residence by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, and Gen. Clarke, Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Judge Clifford, Washington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Cornelius Wendell and John D. Defrees, Washington; Hon. L. M. Morrill, Maine; Hon. E. A. Rollins, New-Hampshire, and Hon. H. Van Aernam, Franklinville, are at the Astor House. Col. Fry, United States Army, and Col. W. S. Howland, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CONVENTION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.—The second Convention of French Canadians resident in the United States will be held at Clinton Hall on the 1st of December next. The object of the Convention is to promote the good feeling already existing among the French Canadians residing here, and further to discuss the measures most likely to avert the dangers threatening the country of their nativity.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKETS.—Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, a guest at the Astor House, had his pocket picked on car No. 37 on the Second-avenue line, near the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, when he lost a handsome gold watch valued at $300. No trace has been gained of the successful operator.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—A well-known resident of the Eastern District named WILLIAM GALLAWAY, attempted self-destruction about a quarter past seven o'clock last evening, stabbing himself in the abdomen with a large knife, inflicting two wounds which will doubtless cause his death. Mr. GALLAWAY committed the sad deed at his own house, in Franklin-street, near Colyer, Green Point. He was removed to the Forty-ninth Precinct Station-house and received prompt surgical aid. He was alive at 11 o'clock last night, but his death was momentarily looked for. Business troubles are alleged as the cause of the rash act.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee House of Representatives to repeal the act, which became a law on Monday, to define the qualifications of jurors, it being evident that the exclusion of rebels from juries will make it impossible to empanel a jury in many parts of the State.

It would be a gross libel to say that ladies use tobacco; yet, if you present a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff.

Positively the Best in Use, Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. 50 cents per box.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment of second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Christodoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch— for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant"—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

Moth and Freckles.
Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHIER.
The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

Pioneer Yeast Powder of Snow White purity and reliable strength. Used by the best pastry cooks and hotels in this City. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., N. Y.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—LADD.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, by Rev. C. B. Ford, JOHN R. JOHNSTON, of South Carolina, to MARIA M. LADD, of this City. No cards.

Charleston papers please copy.

POMEROY—ELLIOTT.—At St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. E. R. Bishop, EDWARD G. POMEROY, of New-York, to SARAH M. ELLIOTT, of the former place. No cards.

RANDOLPH—HOWSER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by G. S. Webb, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., HOWARD F. RANDOLPH to SOPHIE T., daughter of J. C. Howser, Esq., of this City. No cards.

STOLLER—RICHARDS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, JAMES H. STOLLER to ANNIE E. RICHARDS, both of this City.

Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

WERNEKE—HOGAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father De Luynes, CHARLES J. A. WERNEKE, of New-York, to ANNE EMILY, daughter of T. Hogan, Esq., formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, WILLIE C., son of William C. and Eliza Barnes, of diphtheria, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents in Academy-st., this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

BARNEY.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Monday evening, Nov. 26, NEWCOMB STURGIS, only child of Newcomb C. and Elizabeth Sturgis Barney, aged 1¼ years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, on Friday at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Tarrytown depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from 30th-st.

BRUNS.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, FREDERICK, eldest son of Frederick and Mary Bruns, aged 11 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Greenwich-av., New-York City. Relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, DAVID BRIGGS, of this City, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons-in-law, Edwin R. Tremain and the late Wm. A. Doolittle, are invited to attend.

BECKER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, WILLIAM J. BECKER, son of Abraham and Mary Becker, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, Armstrong-place, Greenville, N. J.

COFFIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at No. 71 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, ARTHUR GARDNER COFFIN, son of Charles Bouton Coffin, and grandson of John Blunt, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday forenoon, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock.

DINGEE.—On Thursday, 29th inst., ESTHER H., youngest daughter of P. M. and ELIZABETH DINGEE, aged 5 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Clinton-av., near Gates, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford on Saturday, by the 11 A. M. Harlem Express train.

DALY.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, CHARLOTTE M. DALY.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning from the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of pulmonary disease, contracted during his service in the army, GEORGE FOSTER, late Lieut.-Colonel 67th N. Y. (First Long Island) Vols., aged 46 years.

HILLS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, MARY, widow of the late Capt. Eben H. Hills, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Harriott Burnton, No. 36 Morton-st., New-York.

JAMES.—At his residence, No. 23 West 32d-st., New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 29, AUGUSTUS JAMES, late of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

Funeral services at Albany, N. Y.

JOHNSON.—At No. 247 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, Nov. 29, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The funeral will place from his late residence this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, JOHN LINDSAY, aged 50 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 8th-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

The members of City Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday, Nov. 30 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JOHN LINDSEY. Brethren of sister Lodges are respectfully invited. By order of
WM. T. LLOYD, Master.
H. H. FINLEY, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, FANNY WHEELER, only child of Charles L. and Charlotte W. Lockwood, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 West 46th-st., on Saturday at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Seymour, Conn.

PROVOOST.—At Yorkville, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, widow of Robert Provoost, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Thomas J. Marshall, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 84th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, CORNELIUS M. SULLIVAN, aged 37 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Eugene H., No. 55 Luqueer-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock; also the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. & A. M., also Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., and the pilots of the port of New-York, and members of Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

SWORDS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, MARY, wife of Henry Swords, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 23d-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., New-York, on Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

SMULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, THOMAS SMULL, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Esprit Church, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 12 M. His remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment by the 2 P. M. train Hudson River Railroad.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 106.)
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, full face; been in the water about three weeks; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks, woolen shirt; found on the person the following articles: jack-knife, black handle. Letter D marked with India ink on left side.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!
Great bargains in French china dinner sets, tea sets and fancy goods.
1,000 dozen French china dinner plates, the dozen, $2 50.
1,000 white French china tea sets, each, $7 50.
500 colored and gilt tea sets, each, $15.
500 white French china dinner sets, 138 pieces, $33.
The above are all of the
BEST QUALITY
BEST QUALITY
of French china, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in New-York. Examine the goods and judge for yourselves.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Amethyst, Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Enameled, Pearl, Jet, Garnet, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, Rubber, Silver, and all other styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New Styles, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6 to $75 a Set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Bremen*, for Ireland via Queenstown per steamer *City of Washington*, and for France via Brest and Havre per steamer *Ville de Paris*, on Saturday, Dec. 1, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

DIURETIC AND TONIC.—REGULATING, SOOTHING, HEALING AND STRENGTHENING.—For pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs, there is no general remedy so reliable as RISLEY'S BUCHU, which has full directions, and is sold in large bottles for $1 by the druggists.

PILES, IN EVERY FORM, AND CASES which have been considered as incurable, successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FULL AND COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York Daily *Herald*, handsomely bound and in good order, from 1842 to date. Inquire of OSCAR HARGER, *Times* Office.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
NO. 609 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
at reduced prices.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PIETON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY.
The ingredients composing this remedy are of the most harmless kind, and may be used without the least fear of any deleterious effect. It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure, as well as preventing any recurrence of that distressing pain. Using this invaluable remedy has the wonderful power of preventing it ever occurring again.
Price 50 cents a bottle. To be had at No. 6 Clinton-place and of all respectable druggists.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOKS DELIVERED AT YOUR RESIDENCE
FROM
MERCANTILE
LIBRARY,
CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR-PLACE.
For particulars, see Circular to be had at the Library.

WEATHER STRIPS VERSUS COLD.
It is a sharp contest, but Torrey's Improved Patent Weather Strips faithfully maintain their position, holding the fierce adversary at bay, not allowing his entrance at any door or window at which they stand sentinel. Eight varieties, peculiarly our own, they are really fuel savers, and add greatly to comfort. Send for illustrated circular. E. S. & J. TORREY, Sole Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-Lane.

CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Bargains offered to our customers and the public for the Fall and Holiday trade.
HADLEY'S, No. 603 5th-av.,
Between 35th and 36th sts.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, in the show-window this week—Bronzes. N. B.—A new Wedding Card Envelope and the Crystalized Visiting Card. All Fancy Articles retailed at wholesale prices.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

JUST OUT.
THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.
A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.
By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.
This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.
No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.
Price in extra cloth ...$[illegible]
Price in Turkey morocco, gilt ...[illegible]
Agents wanted everywhere. The most liberal terms offered. No book in market offers as great encouragement to agents.
Address S. R. GRAY, Publisher,
No. 38 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

MAKE SURE OF IT.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains the portraits of Dore, the great French artist, the King and Queen of Prussia, twelve distinguished American clergymen, Miss Kate Bateman, with biographies and sketches of character. Also, a host of interesting matter, including What is Education? by John Neal; Characters of Shakespeare; Falseness of Society; Thiers, the French statesman; Orang-Outangs, &c. Only 20 cents; $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. A new volume begins with the next number. Address
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SIR BROOK FOSBROOKE—A NOVEL, By CHARLES LEVER, author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Tony Butler," &c. Just published at the office of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Boston, by
LITTELL, SON & CO.
Sold in New-York by
The American News Company, A. D. F. Randolph, C. S. Felt, Dick & Fitzgerald, and all the trade.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, No. 600 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of
RICHARD KELLY
for COMPTROLLER is one that commends itself to the support of all good citizens, and we earnestly call on voters of all classes and organizations who favor Municipal Reform to give him their hearty support.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, ROBERT L. DARRAGH } Vice-Chairmen.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Treasurer.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Com.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Chairman.
THOMAS E. SMITH, A. JACKSON PLUMB, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR COMPTROLLER
RICHARD KELLY.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, JAMES M. McCARTAN, CHARLES S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Alderman, Fifth District,
EUGENE WARD.
(Positively no Withdrawal.)

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM B. WHITE.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE of New-York in favor of
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY
For Comptroller
will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
at 7½ o'clock.
The following eminent speakers will positively address the meeting:
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
Hon. A. OAKEY HALL,
O. OTTENDORFER, Esq.
Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO,
Hon. JOHN K. HACKETT.
Rally, citizens, for our honest, energetic and competent candidate.
By order of the Executive Committee.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
ANDREW SPEER,
GEORGE W. CREGIER,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
DR. FRANCIS A. PERLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
XVIIth Aldermanic District, XIIth Ward.
For Alderman,
ROBERT C. BROWN.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
D. S. PAIGE, Chairman.
EDWARD GILON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
(XVITH WARD.)
Regular Union Republican Nomination.
FOR ALDERMAN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
J. H. LEIBENAU, Sec. B. C. WANDELL, Chairman.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Alderman, XVth District, XXth Ward,
MARTIN THATCHER.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN AND UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—For School Trustee:
JOHN S. HAYWARD.
Maurice Daly, Ch. Dem. Un. Con.; Michael Cassidy, Sec.; Henry Beeny, Ch. Un. Rep. Con.; E. J. Salmon, Sec.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE General Committee will meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of every member is requested. By order of
THOS. B. ASTEN, Chairman.
CHAS. H. HALL, R. H. HEWLITT, } Secretaries.

ANTI-RING NOMINATION, EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards—STEPHEN ROBERTS.

COMMISSIONER FOR THIRD SCHOOL District, including 8th and 15th Wards, BENJAMIN B. MERRILL.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112	112¾	June, 7-30	105	105¼
Coupon, 1881	112½	113	July, 7-30	105	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108¾	June, C.I.N.'s '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	109	July, C.I.N.'s '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	106¼	Aug., C.I.N.'s '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¾	107¼	Oct., C.I.N.'s '64	114	114¾
New '65	108	108½	Dec., C.I.N.'s '64	110	110½
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.N.'s '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99½	100	Aug., C.I.N.'s '65	110	110½
Gold	141	141½	Sept., C.I.N.'s '65	109½	110
August, 7-30	105¾	105¾	Oct., C.I.N.'s '65	109½	109¾

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.
s28-1aw10wF

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., on the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 15, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOSFORD & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE INTEREST OF MR. G. M. HUMPHERY in our firm ceases from and after this date. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the same name and style as heretofore.
HOSFORD & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st December will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax. CHARLES L. FROST, President.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 5 State-st., Boston, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.
By order of the President.
HAMILTON A. HILL, Secretary.
BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN,
NEW-YORK,
ORIENT,
PACIFIC,
SUN,
UNION,
WASHINGTON.
Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
DATED Nov. 20, 1866. n26-1aw6wM

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Brokers over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.
The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.
N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNION NAVIGATION CO., NO. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 5. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until Dec. 5.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 6th day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of December.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December.
Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY. —A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared by the trustees from the net earnings of the mines the month of October, payable Dec. 1, at the office of the Company. Transfer-books closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1866. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,
which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.
Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ONE LARGE ECCENTRIC PUNCH, eight iron water-tanks, about 400 gallons each; two spoke-lathes, jack-screws, hydraulic presses, force-pumps, anvils, vices, tools, &c., for sale by WESTLAKE & CO., Nos. 277 and 279 Cherry-st.

MACHINERY.—TO OWNERS OF PATENTS AND OTHERS.—See advertisement to the above, under "Chances for Business Men," in Daily *Tribune* for ten days.

PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS—12 and 15-horse power engines and boilers for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot, and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
360 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
380,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
150 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,
AT AUCTION,
By THEALL & BROTHERS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOUT COAL COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
200 shares STOUT COAL COMPANY, $50 each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 96-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—12 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2½x80 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x40 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x80 feet.
67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
97TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
112TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-1awtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-1awtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-1awtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-1awtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-1awtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-1awtodec27

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, REAL BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and STATUETTES, SEVRES VASES, FRENCH DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, SILESIAN GLASS, BISQUET STATUETTES,
and other magnificent French goods, just landed ex ship *Ville de Paris*, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st.
The above are now on exhibition, and is the most beautiful sale of fancy goods that has ever taken place in the City.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, and SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY, direct from the works of Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, Sheffield, England, consisting of silver-plated salmon dishes, silver-plated venison dishes, silver-plated soup tureens, heavy plated dish covers, sets silver-plated corner dishes with movable handles, silver-plated centre-stands, fruit bowls, tea and coffee sets, with tea and coffee kettles to match, and a large assortment of other silver-plated ware.
Also, pearl handle table knives, in cases of 6 and 12; desert knives to match, ivory handle do., plated handle do., pearl, ivory and silver-plated handle fish carvers in cases. Also, cases 24 pieces mother of pearl handle desert knives with silver ferrules, silver-plated table forks and spoons, desert forks and spoons, tea spoons, soup ladles, nut crack, knive rests, &c. Full particulars in catalogues.

PENN HORN OIL REFINING COMPANY.—By order of the Hudson County Circuit Court, New-Jersey, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, the Penn Horn Oil Refining Works, consisting of three stills of fifteen hundred gallons each, with engine, tanks and treating apparatus complete, on the most approved and latest plans, with fire-proof buildings and lease of ground, with renewals. The property is located on Penn Horn Creek and the New-York and Erie Railroad. The creek is navigable for steamboats and sloops, and the railroad has a turn out beside the works, landing crude oil direct from the oil district.
The works are complete in every particular, having been erected new during the present year, and ready for immediate operations.
Penn Horn City, the location of the works, is within two miles of Hoboken and Jersey City, and one mile from the western terminus of the Erie Tunnel at Bergen Hill. This property is believed, from its location, to be the most desirable of any in the country for refining of petroleum oil, as the saving in transportation alone is a profit over refiners differently located. The Paterson train will leave passengers going and coming on the day of the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ELEGANT SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATHEW MORGAN, Esq.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, 3d, and TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock, each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Executors of the late Mathew Morgan, Esq., a large and fine collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, of the Italian, Flemish, French, German and English Schools, particulars of which will be given in a few days. The above will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 30th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, DEC. 1., AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 46 Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, with natstand, carpets, oil-cloths, china, &c.; also one Singer's sewing machine for tailors' use, in good order; cost $125.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
300 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier —
2,490 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo bark *Maria*, from Messina.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for funishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. BURRAS, CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—HAVING ASSOCIATED with me in the cotton brokerage business my sons ISAAC C. THOMAS and DAVID P. THOMAS, the business will be conducted in future under the name of JAS. P. THOMAS & SONS.
Nov. 28, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WOOLENS—AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANT, with $15,000 cash, wishes to find one or two young men with $25,000 capital, to join him in forming a cloth and cassimere house. Address C. & C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.
All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against HENRY WIBBEN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $462 90, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, for himself.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. n23-1aw6wF*

DRY GOODS

LONDON MADE

COLLARS.

THE CAVALIER,
THE CROMWELL,
THE EMBROIDERED,
THE GUARDS,
THE LONDON,
THE MILTON,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PATTI,
THE PARIS,
THE REFORM,
THE SHAKESPEARE,
THE TRAVELING.

A beautiful variety of the above goods, elegant in style and perfect in manufacture, are now offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BROCATELS, TAPESTRY, REPS.

LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES, SHADES.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 730 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETS, CARPETS—H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; panic prices in carpets and furniture. Look at the reduction. Venetian stair, 45c., old price, 80c.; cotton and wool, 45c., old price, 80c.; all-wool, 75c., old price $1 25; superfine ingrain, $1 to $1 25, old price, $1 75 to $1 90. Our entire stock of carpets and furniture of all kinds correspond with the above reduction. Every article sold as warranted and delivered free. Brussels carpets, blankets and oil-cloths reduced equally low.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10—WORTH $20; BONnets at $15, worth $30; bonnets at $5, worth $10; feathers at $5, worth $10; children's hats, felt hats, untrimmed. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

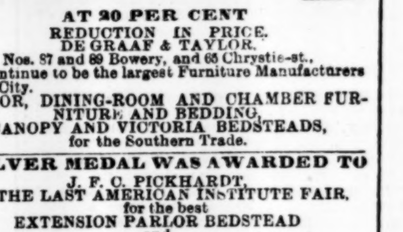
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 233 and 235 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN IN BOSTON—ON THE 28th inst., the following described notes:
No. 243, Lawrie, Blood & Hammond, dated Sept. 23, at 6 months, $1,433 94.
No. 244, Lawrie, Blood & Hammond, dated Oct. 1, at 6 months, $1,433 94.
No. 709, Dresser, Stevens & Co., dated Aug. 1, at 6 months, $3,235 83.
No. 762, Dresser, Stevens & Co., dated Aug. 19, at 6 months, $3,752 39.
All drawn to the order of the drawers, and indorsed by them.
All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to SCHLEICHER, WALKINSHAW & CO., No. 106 Duane-st., New-York.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, DURING THE REVIEW, in Madison Park, a sum of money. Apply to J. NILIS, Charlier's Institute, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, for the City or country, of all nations, for private families, boarding-houses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take charge of an invalid lady or young, grown girls; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 149 West 4th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED SCOTCH Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do up ladies' muslins and fluting if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av. Ring the outside bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; is a good sewer; willing and obliging; best of references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, who is a competent seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has a good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 438 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist to mind children; has the best City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 156 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French girl, to take care of grown children and sewing; best of City reference given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress; best of reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO go out by the day to make children's and boys' clothes; has Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine. Call at No. 193 East 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; he is a good pine-grower; married, without incumbrances; good references given. Address B. D., Fleming & Henderson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener and wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business and can produce the best of City references. Address, for one week, J. O. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENer, by a married man, fully qualified for any branch of the business; best City and country recommendations for ability. Address JOHN McQUEEN, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, can give the highest of City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to go to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of references. Mr. Kearney's man, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman man to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 35 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, a situation in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at No. 82 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; good references; country preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience; is entirely temperate. For particulars apply to his late employer, No. 437 5th-av. P. NUGENT.

A LIQUOR MANUFACTURER, RECTIFIER, mixer and business man, would like a situation in a first-class rectifying house or wholesale liquor store. Address XXX., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO GO TO ST. LOUIS, to take charge of an umbrella stock; one with some experience preferred. Address Box No. 1,492 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THE COUNTRY want two Protestant women, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 3 Ferry-st., on Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

READ
YOUNG LOVE ON A GAY TIME,
IN THE
UNITED STATES POLICE GAZETTE.
For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

RAISINS—RAISINS—RAISINS.
100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary, 40 Wall-st.
Wards I., II. and III.—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
IV.—Charles Chamberlain, 168 South-st.
V.—Henry S. Terbell, 67 Worth-st.
VI.—John Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
VII.—Robert S. Place, 499 Water-st.
VIII.—John Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
IX.—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
X.—B. G. Cole, 100 Forsyth-st.
XI.—James Little, 245 7th-st.
XII.—A. B. Demorest, 2d-av., corner 116th-st.
XIII.—Wm. A. Walker, 33 Sheriff-st.
XIV.—David Terry, 199 Mulberry-st.
XV.—E. A. Conkling, 108 10th-st.
XVI.—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
XVII.—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
XVIII.—Adam W. Spies, 67 East 21st-st.
XIX.—Joseph L. T. Smith, 113 East 42d-st.
XX.—H. G. Stone, 393 8th-av.
XXI.—Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., 83 Lexington-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, 136 West 42d-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.
Stewart Brown, 9 West 34th-st.
Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front-st.
George Griswold, 91 5th-av.
E. C. Benedict, 60 10th-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, 39 Bible House.

READ
THE SUFFERING AND DEATH
OF A
FALLEN WOMAN,
IN THE
UNITED STATES POLICE GAZETTE.
For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ATTENTION! MERCHANTS, PAINTERS AND AGENTS. Glass letters for store windows and signs, richly gilded, latest European styles. Unsurpassed for beauty, lasting and economy. Glass signs, door-plates, numbers, show-cards, frames, gilding, &c.; silver plated numbers for residences expressed everywhere; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st., GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—TO ASCERTAIN THE RESIDENCE of MICHAEL McCODDEY, Carpenter. Address GEO. FITZGERALD, No. 7 State-st., New-York City.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS,
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in every respect matchless Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms,
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS
FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

JOHN Q. GRAFF,
Teacher of Piano and Vocalization,
No. 181 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS,
with round corners, iron frame, overstrungs, &c. .... $300 to $350
With carved legs, two rows of molding, &c. .... 325 to 375
Double round corners, extra carvings, &c. .... 400 to 700
Second-hand mahogany piano 75
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

L'AFRICAINE WALTZES—CONTAINING principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, arranged by GODFREY, 40c.; also, by same composer, "Mabel" and "Guards" waltzes, for piano, 35 cents each; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$16 TO $20 PER QUARTER—INSTRUCtion in music by an experienced teacher; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers,
Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.

Passengers are requested to be on board at about 11 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NEW-YORK, November 27th, 1866.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....35

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80

Second class.. $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Dec. 5
HECLA.....Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River.

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31

At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.

COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.; ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.—The United States Mail Steamer GULF STREAM will sail from Pier No. 20, East River, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, making connection at St. Thomas with steamers for Jamaica and the Windward Islands. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO CO., So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT

received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. Regular United States Mail line. The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ANDALUSIA will follow WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars, Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

PAINE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, retains its old popularity, and is unquestionably the best institution of its kind to acquire a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, penmanship, &c.—*New-York Courier, May* 13. Brooklyn College removed to No. 349 Fulton-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments, Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

SCHOLARS WANTED BY A FRENCH lady who is disengaged after 3 o'clock four days in the week. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

TEACHERS.

A LADY HAVING TAUGHT PRIVATE classes in this City for many years, desires pupils in English at their homes. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 154 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE a gentleman and wife to board who would advance $150. A very pleasant suite of rooms. Address C. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 22 WEST 16th-st., will rent with board (private table if desired) a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; other rooms on parlor and third floors; terms moderate; first-class table. References.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

ROOM WANTED ON THE FIRST FLOOR, suitable for a Doctor's office, with one or two bedrooms, with or without board, between 17th and 23d sts., Broadway and 4th-av. Address PHYSICIAN, Station D.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 13 Washington-place, fully and comfortably furnished, and in excellent order. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 17 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—FIRST floor, for the holiday months of December and January; size of store, 25x60 feet; large show-windows. Apply at once at No. 413 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John; suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FLOORS IN NEW HOUSES, JUST finished, on 46th-st., near 3d-av. Rent $15 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT FOR one or two years, a large commodious house, in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Stamford or Darien; a furnished house preferred; must have 10 or 15 acres of land attached, and stable accommodations for four or five horses. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 502 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED OR partly furnished rooms, without board, by a gentleman and wife and two children. Address, M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity; between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

Cabin passage $1 50; Deck $1 00. No charge for berths. For Hartford, from foot of Chambers-st., North River, the New-York and Connecticut River Transportation Company's favorite steamer HERO, Capt. WHITE, leaves for Hartford, Middletown, and all landings on Connecticut River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This boat has been enlarged and remodeled throughout, and has fine staterooms and first-class passenger accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the agent, on the dock, Pier No. 30, North River. WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Sup't.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building. Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia.....40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore.....90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington.....$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 30 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria.....1 60 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

LECTURES.

FREE MATINEE LECTURE.—DR. H. CARLOS will deliver his popular lecture on the origin of the French language, its importance and facility of acquirement, at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, for the special accommodation and information of ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, AT 7¾ P. M. Complimentary Benefit offered to M. M. JUIGNET and DRIVET.

GALATHEE.

Opera, in three acts, by Victor Masse. New scenery, costumes and appointments.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, GRAND OPERA MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Donizetti's charming Opera, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

And the usual Evening Performance at 7¾ o'clock of COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE.

Ticket-office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT THIS SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists have kindly tendered their services:

Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Mr. F. STEIN, Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, Conductor.

Tickets—One Dollar.

For sale at all the music stores and Steinway Hall.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FOR SALE.

BIGELOW & EGGLESTON,

REAL ESTATE, GENERAL INSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL BROKERS, Office No. 14 Pine-st.

Offer for sale and to rent all kinds of City and country property, among which are:

25 lots near Prospect Park entrance, Brooklyn.
3 lots on 6th-av., near Central Park, New-York.
2 lots on 46th-st., near 9th-av., New-York.
1 three-story brick house on 45th-st., near 9th-av., New-York.
1 three-story brick house on 89th-st., near Avenue A, New-York.
1 three-story brick house on Grand-av., corner Gates, Brooklyn.
1 five-story brick house, No. 443 1st-av., New-York.

Other property in various parts of the City. Property of all kinds wanted to sell. Apply to BIGELOW & EGGLESTON, No. 14 Pine-st.

P. S.—Several vessels for sale.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 250 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.

Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.

The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Elias Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

BREWERY FOR SALE,

LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 10th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Mulford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE. —For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.

For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.

This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Mount Hope, 5 minutes' walk from Tremont depot, Harlem Railroad; 3½ miles from 26th-st. station, and less than 4 miles north of Central Park, to which there is now one of the finest roads in the country; view good and location very healthy; choice fruit on the place; good carriage-house, stables, and hen-coop on the premises; possession given now or in the Spring; furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to J. P. DENNY, No. 495 Broadway, or to station-master at Tremont.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REplete with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COMFORTABLE TWO-story attic and basement brick houses in good order, situate Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., near Grand; lots 20 by 75 feet each; in fee; also four lots, 25x100 feet each, on north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., well situated, having fine view of Hudson River; part of the money can remain on mortage if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS. —A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of Dr. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—324 ACRES of timber land (40,000 feet per acre,) a large steam saw-mill, nearly new and in good order, with all the houses and all other buildings needed with an establishment of that kind; adjacent to canal, railroad and river; ten hours' ride from New-York by railroad. Price $40,000. Inquire of J. D. REYMERT, Counselor at Law, No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$15,000; EASY TERMS; IMMEdiate possession; beautiful three-story high-stoop brick, 17x55; all improvements; fine order; No. 112 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; half block from Broadway; cars; entire surroundings unexceptionable; before 11 and after 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome three-story white marble house, in perfect order, near 36th-st.; also, a very convenient and desirable corner house and stable in Williamsburgh; price $25,-000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 126 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, WITHIN an hour of New-York, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices ranging from $4,000 to $8,000.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS CORNER FIRST-AV. and 86th-st., 150 feet on 86th-st., 100 feet on avenue, and two lots adjoining, fronting 50 feet on 87th-st.

JOSEPH DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30, will be presented Sheridan's brilliant comedy, entitled THE RIVALS, presented with the completeness of scenery, appointments and distribution of characters that has distinguished the revival of THE OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1, the beautiful comedy by Colman, entitled THE POOR GENTLEMAN, will be presented, preceded by the drama of DREAMS OF DELUSION.

It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will have the honor of appearing, for the first time this season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3, and every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:

MONDAY, Dec. 3—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, (with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled CENTRAL PARK, with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER in a new COMIC DRAMA, now in active rehearsal.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR

Patrons of this favorite Theatre will please notice the hour of commencement is 7¾; doors open at 6¾.

ANOTHER DOUBLE BILL TO-NIGHT.

Continuation of the people's drama,

THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.

MR. STODDART.....as.....Moneypenny, the Solicitor

Admitted to be the most artistic character-delineation ever presented on the New-York stage.

OVER THIRTY CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY. NEARLY A HUNDRED AUXILIARIES IN THE DRAMA.

Followed by the humorous farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

JEM BAGGS with songs.....STUART ROBSON.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

To the Ladies' and Children's Matinee 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children 25 cents.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT.

A CARD.—M. HARTZ begs to announce that, the Hall having been previously engaged for an annual fair, he is compelled to discontinue his Magical Soirees after this week, and takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. He will reopen at the above Hall on MONDAY, Dec. 17. THIS EVENING, Nov. 30—82D SEANCE. "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR, and other miracles. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English Concertina.

Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1—can be secured at the hall from 8 till 4. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 2; children half-price.

MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

IRVING HALL.

First Grand Matinee of JAMES M. WEHLI, the celebrated Pianist, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866.

Doors open at 1—to begin at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Wehli will be assisted by the following artists:

Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Soprano.
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
(His first appearance.)
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

The pianos used at all Mr. Wehli's concerts are from the celebrated manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering. wareroom No. 652 Broadway.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1866.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,

ready this morning at the following places: Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

616 BROADWAY.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,

in aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.

Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, TO BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award $100,000 IN PRESENTS in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued 200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH AND 200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1	Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver plated Tea setts, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to.....24,225

Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.....$100,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	26 25
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	$35 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	43 00
30 tickets to one address			85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York. Or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors. No. 616 Broadway.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will have the honor of appearing for the first time this season on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3.

During his engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will (in addition to several of his most favorite impersonations) appear in an ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Seats secured five days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 4, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. L. SPIER, Secretary.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS. Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

First appearance this season of MR. LESTER WALLACK, in Goldsmith's favorite comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 110TH Anniversary Festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on FRIDAY, 30th of November, inst.

The members will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6½ o'clock, and are requested to meet at 5½ o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:

ALEX. P. IRWIN, No. 54 Exchange-place.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 34 Broadway.
JAMES MOIR, No. 34 Reade-st.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.
JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 2 Hanover-square.
JAS. DENNISTOUN WOOD, No. 45 William-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets of the managers or Secretary. JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA, in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, ZEBU, 2-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.

The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.

MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.

THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½, Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the VISION OF THE DEAD.

THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.

GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.

The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE. JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1866, in his grand role of HAMLET, supported by Mme. MATHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, and a company of unequal merit. The play will be produced with the same COSTUMES, appointments and appliances with which it had been performed at Winter Garden close upon 200 nights.

The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

SCALE OF PRICES.

General admission.....$1 00
Reserved Seats, extra.....1 00
Family Circle.....50

BILLIARD MATCH FOR $1,000.

IRVING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30. WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT VS. JOHN McDEVITT. Carrom Game, 1,500 Points up. Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, $2.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE—The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restoratives,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 38 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholic, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, joint appearance of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK.

THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'ETOILE DU NORD,) with its incomparably great cast, including MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, AMALIA M. HAUCK, (Her first appearance,) BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, FLEURY, RICARDI.

Conductor.....SIG. TORRIANI

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 1, AT 1, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE, IL TROVATORE, with an unprecedentedly brilliant cast.

SENORA CARMEN POCH, MME. NATALIE TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATI.

Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR ONLY, (with the exception of boxes reserved.) To commence at 1.

SPECIAL. EDWIN BOOTH IN A NEW ROLE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will make his appearance for THE FIRST TIME under the present direction, in the role of RICHARD III. in Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III., supported by Mme. METHUA SCHELLER as LADY ANNE. Miss IDA VERNON as ELIZABETH. Mr. BARTON HILL as RICHMOND.

Mr. Davidge.....as.....The Lord Mayor
Mr. Leffingwell.....as.....King Henry
Mr. Donaldson.....as.....Buckingham
Mr. W. S. Andrews.....as.....Norfolk

Messrs. Buell, Hinton, Decker, Oliver, Burroughs, &c., in the cast.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME: Doors open at 7—Commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5. EDWIN BOOTH in TWO CHARACTERS.

as THE STRANGER, (first time,) and as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN. MR. STUART BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5. there will be A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE. MR. EDWIN BOOTH, appearing in TWO CHARACTERS, as THE STRANGER AND DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. HOUR, 12½.

Performance will terminate in time to enable the visitors from Staten Island and the towns upon the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to return conveniently in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Opposite the New-York Hotel.

Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, the new picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY, which has received the stamp of immediate success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Miss ELIZA NEWTON, the favorite Comedienne, and Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY, from the California theatres, will appear on MONDAY EVENING.

SATURDAY—"GRIFFITH GAUNT" MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

Will appear for the first time this season on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and every evening during the week in the following FAVORITE AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF PERFORMANCES:

MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AT 1, THE BLACK CROOK.

Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE. A GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER. THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.

Miss Kate Fisher in three characters. THE YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS, MISS KATE FISHER.

In five characters and three songs and dances.

The drama of THE YOUNG REEFER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

JACK AND GILL,

The greatest Comic Pantomime of the Day.

MR. G. L. FOX as the JOVIAL CLOWN.

THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2, evening at 7.

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, with other GLORIOUS COMIC HOLIDAY PIECES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEE AT 2½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at which, as well as EVERY NIGHT AT 8, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD; EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER; together with the entire strength of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever organized in America, will appear in a splendid selection of BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

14TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at 8 o'clock.

H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON.....Directors

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following magnificent programme:

Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, the celebrated composer and violinist, will perform the first movement of Beethoven Concerto, opus 64, and Religious Meditations with organ accompaniment.

Mr. W. J. HILL, the favorite young Tenor, (first appearance at these concerts,) will sing "I Think of Thee," by Krebbs, and "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," by Abt.

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, Increased for this occasion, will perform Liszt's most celebrated work, "LES PRELUDES." With Harp Obligato by Mr. Toulmin.

Overture to Zauberfloete by Mozart.

Invitation a la Dante, by Weber, arranged for orchestra by Berlioz.

Overture in C, opus 115, by Beethoven, and The Grand March by Rakoczy.

The charge of admission remains as usual.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL.

The wonderful LEON, The great Lyric.
The wonderful LEON, Terpsichorean and
The wonderful LEON, Tragic Artist.

The popular light comedian, EDWIN KELLY,
In Opera, BELISARIO and Burlesque.
In Ballet, PAS DE L'AIR, and tragedy.
In Comedy, TAMING THE BUTTERFLY, and farce.

A COMPANY OF MINSTRELS UNEQUALED.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.

A TRIP TO THE MOON. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

EVERY EVENING till further notice. New acts, songs. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, DEC. 3, first appearance this season of MR. LESTER WALLACK.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS

FOR THE ITALIAN OPERA, NIBLO'S GARDEN, WINTER GARDEN, (BOOTH,) FRENCH OPERA, WALLACK'S, OLYMPIC, NEW-YORK THEATRE, and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office known as the RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, At CHICKERING & SON'S, No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER'S ANNUAL Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1866, in Irving Hall, assisted by Mme. B. Johannsen, Mme. Zimmermann, Arion Society, Messrs. H. Mollenhauer, E. Mollenhauer, R. A. Wellenstein, H. Kalliwoda, Master. Emil Mollenhauer. Conductor, Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ. Tickets $1 each; to be had at the principal music stores.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office. H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 855 BROADWAY.

READ

"BEAUTY IN BREECHES," IN THE UNITED STATES POLICE GAZETTE.

For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Observance of the Day as a National Festival.

The Public Charities O'erladen with Gifts.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Some of the Principal Causes for Thanksgiving.

More than the bright sunshine that heralds a glad June morning, than the pale rays which steal indoors with sickly smile, through the gloomy shadows of a November day, was the flood of light which fell upon the City yesterday, with the sunrise, awaking, even earlier than their wont, the early risers of Thanksgiving Day. However unwise it may be to set out fasting in the early morning, there is good reason to suspect that many of the members of ubiquitous target companies were guilty of this imprudence, for the pounding of their resonant sheepskins stirred up the echoes of every street long before any reasonable hour for cooking. These soldierly-looking individuals, with red jackets, sable pantaloons and most glossy high-topped boots, were the first to take possession of ear and eye as they made their martial preparations along the footpaths for the wholesale putting out of the most innocent of bulls' eyes.

Before the ringing of breakfast bells by melodious housemaids had commenced, the less tuneful efforts of the brass-bands of the target companies had ceased to bring the half-clad little ones to their bed-room windows, the "steel-girt men" disappeared in the direction of the suburbs. The streets now put on their peaceful Sabbath look, and the pleasant tolling of church-bells called the grateful and the trusting to devotion. As the day advanced the weather became less enjoyable. November put in its gloomy claim to representation at the festival, clouds of murky gray fell down upon the City, wrapping it in haze, and making church-goers hesitate upon their stoops, and go in again for umbrellas. Happily the afternoon fully realized the promise of the morning. About 1 o'clock the sun broke forth, and lifting the hazy mantel, flung it to the pleasant west wind which sprung up, and carried it away in snowy fragments. The streets were soon peopled with happy life—joyous congregations returning from the morning prayer; children, with merry looks, anticipating good things somewhere; carriages, with laughing occupants, being driven to a joint thanksgiving with generous friends at a distance; cars laden with the holiday-dressed multitude on the myriad errands of festive human nature, and now and then an express wagon rushing toward some one of the charities of the City its load of good things, late, but not too late, in the delivery. It has never been our pleasure to write of a thanksgiving day upon which there were so many indications, indoors and out of doors, of general enjoyment.

Another year has passed over us, softening the sorrows which last year were fresh and poignant around many a board. The vacant seat has become a hallowed thing and less suggestive of painful memories. A year of peace is about to close, laden with the fullness of earth's bounties. Its blessings have tempered the nation's sorrows, and opened eyes that were blinded by great grief to the truthfulness of the lesson that "God loveth whom he chasteneth."

Leaving to be suggested by the reader's own imagination the groups which in each peaceful home, around the Thanksgiving dinner, blessed their God for the good things He had sent them, we will sketch briefly the proceedings of the day at our "homes for the homeless"—the charitable institutions of the City.

The Five Points House of Industry.

More than the usual number of Thanksgiving-day visitors were present yesterday at the entertaining exercises of the children of the Five Points House of Industry. The children mustered in great numbers. There are no truants on Thanksgiving Day; the dinner is too good; the temptation is within and not without. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and were conducted under the immediate eye and *baton* of the indefatigable *maestro*, Mr. HALLIDAY. The singing and declamation by these little prodigies of the by-ways were frequently applauded by the visitors, but no part of the performance gave more pleasure than the exercises in calisthenics and marching drill. Some of our militia regiments might visit the House of Industry now and then with advantage. At 1 o'clock the little ones swarmed down into the basement, and clustered like hungry blue-bottle flies around the well-spread tables there. Contributions had poured in all the week, until not only Thanksgiving Day was well provided for, but many days to follow. There were but few of the hotels which had forgotten to send a contribution in some shape. The Maison Dorée sent pies enough to give dyspepsia to all the denizens of the Points, whether little wanderers of the institution or full-grown vagrants of the streets. A whole lamb done up *a la Francais*—which means that it had a turnip head on, and was all over in a state of eruption in queer things made of pieces of carrots, parsnips and beets, formed a huge centre-piece of one of the tables; this came from the Prescott House. A Mr. FULLER—may he never be emptier—sent 800 loaves, and a Mr. FAYLE—may he always succeed—sent 300 pies. In the expressive phrase of the Hibernian, "There was lashins and lavins for all." Mr. NASH, of CROOK, FOX & NASH, was present at the dinner hour, and complained that the good things provided in Park-row had not been called for; he was comforted with the assurance that he should be attended to immediately. Very many of the visitors remained during the meal and for the after-dinner exercises, and strangers to the City kept coming and going all day long, expressing themselves extremely gratified with all they saw and heard.

The Five Points Mission.

The Five Points Mission, site of the old Brewery, claims to be the first institution established in the Five Points with a view to its regeneration. Its labors are in the main performed by ladies, and its Superintendent is Mr. J. N. SHAFFER. The exercises here were in the main similar to those in the "house over the way," and such as we have often before described in detail. A special and pleasing feature, however, of yesterday's programme at this institution was a multitudinous presentation of toys, the generous gift of the toy-importers of the City. These were piled up on a pyramid of shelves in the school-room, and were terrible distractives to the little ones' attention during the hours of exercise. The hotels had been no less generous here; the tables were overladen with everything desirable for a jolly good feast. Prominent among the contributions here was a whole roast pig, the graceful expression of whose face awoke the tender-loin sympathies of all beholders. This charity is much indebted to Messrs. CARSON and SHIELDS, of Washington Market, for their voluntary service in collecting the offerings of their generous fellow dealers. Five hundred and fifty children took dinner, and each received a toy by way of extra dessert. This institution is in most successful working order, having just purchased a lot of ground adjoining its present holding, whereon to raise additional buildings. Its officers confess this to be, of all others, a Thanksgiving to be remembered in a most grateful manner. The public has been generous almost to excess.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

At the Howard Mission, in New-Bowery, over 600 children joined in the exercises of the day, and partook of the Thanksgiving dinner. The same charity which sent plenty of substance to the tables of the institutions before named had contributed freely to the wants of this mission. The children, nearly all of the most tender years, were neatly clad and happy-looking, and played their parts intelligently in the exercises of the hour. The visitors were numerous and the donations generous.

Union Home School.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated at this institution by addresses from Judge DALY, Gen. VAN VLEIT, His Excellency Baron GRALDT, the Prussian Minister; Dr. GRISCOMB and GEO. THEO. THOMAS DAVIS, a little fellow of 12 years of age, responded to the speech of Gen. VAN VLEIT by saying that no one could ever forget the kindness of the ladies who took such care of him and his fellow-orphans. The children partook of an ample repast of turkey, fowls, pies and apples. The institution is in a flourishing condition, despite the many obstacles with which it has to contend.

The Islands.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction visited Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, where at several of the institutions a Thanksgiving dinner was prepared for the inmates. At Randall's Island the boys went through the customary exercises before a number of visitors.

Other Institutions.

At all the charitable institutions up town, whether of a semi-private or public character, the day was celebrated with more than usual cheerfulness; but our limited space will not admit of special notices of these. Suffice it to say that at each and all of them the principals were enthusiastic in praise of the open-handed generosity with which they had been met on every side.

We devote all our available space to reports of sermons delivered yesterday at various churches.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

The Ascendency of Liberty—Ready Relief for the Rabid Radicals.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

"And the feast of harvest, the first fruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field, and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field."—Exodus xvi, 23.

We sow, and lose sight of our grain. It dies that it may live. Through slow months, often generations, our wheat strives against stones, insects and atmospheric enemies. But when at length the time appointed arrives, with almost visible haste, the harvest rushes into ripeness, and one week seems to do more than have six months. Human affairs are like to husbandry. They have their sowing, their burial, their germination and growth struggle. Then, in a strange year, and with unlooked-for haste, affairs culminate, and in a twelve-month more is gained than before in a century. Providence, like Nature, hides its work. The leaven silently pervades the batch. It has done its work before you know that it is working. This has been a year of victory. Never, perhaps, before, has there been such an ingathering. All the causes of national prosperity have continued to develop, and none have been overruled. Schools, enterprise, commerce and war, the great civilizers of Time, have been vehemently busy. But the fruits of their past workings have never so much appeared in a single year. Russia is a world of itself. An incoherent population of diverse nationalities, it has yet to pass through almost as many catastrophes as the geologic world did before it was fitted for the present race of men. But the tendencies of the Empire seem to be unmistakably disclosed. It is away from barbarism and toward civilization that the Empire tends. Long as is the road upon which this wonderful nation travels, the end thereof is to be constitutional liberty. 2. Great Britain is passing through an ordeal whose issue none may predict. Her colonies seem destined ere long to national independence, and with the consent of the present Government it is to be hoped. Volcanic Ireland is again in eruptions. A people of brilliant qualities, they do well everywhere but at home. They thrive by mingling with other nations. Wherever they emigrate they prosper—among themselves they droop. They bring to other nations brilliant courage, imagination, overflowing emotions, and hardy industry. They are parasitic at home, and indigenous only by emigration. Mixed with the cooler Saxon blood they give the carbonic gas, and fire the new pulse with genius. England don't want them—America does. Why not exchange an island for a continent? a monarchy for a republic? humiliation and oppression at home for liberty and honor in a better home—which their own kindred helped to subdue, which their blood has helped to rescue in war, and which their fervid genius will in coming days vindicate in art, letters and all civilization? Meantime, the mother of us all has trouble in her household. Her outcasts at home have learned that they are sons, and demand a place in this our house, and among their kindred. Can any doubt that out of these clouds which now environ the glorious island empire of our fathers, it will emerge stronger, because more humane, just and free? Manhood Rights, the heresy of monarchs, is the orthodoxy of the common people. Nations will grow stronger as they become freer. The world must have faith in man! Trust him. Lay the government upon his shoulders! Give him education, instill true religion into his heart, and then lay the government upon his shoulders. It is easier to subdue men by intelligence than by chains. Education is a better government than bayonets; schools are cheaper than armies. Rulers are slowly learning this. God's Providence has this year helped open the eyes of many. 3. We hail with thanksgiving the liberty of Italy! At length there is again an Italy. Renowned in history, the benefactress of the world, she seemed to have gone down to the grave. By a strange series of events, in which a Divine Providence is manifestly to be traced, she has been recalled to life and power. Before her lies a future which may burn with even brighter glory than did her ancient days. When her honored King stood in Venice, methinks all the old patriots, and all who had died in dungeons and on blocks and scaffolds for liberty, moved in their graves, and their silent dust felt the change. And when VICTOR EMMANUEL shall stand in Rome, the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, methinks again will be heard in Heaven a song of angels and of saints bursting over her plains, as of old on Bethlehem. This is not the arising of a barbarous people. The Italian people are as noble as any on the globe. The stock is unsurpassed. True genius is theirs. It needs only liberty, education and opportunity to develop again in Italy a power of civilization which will be felt around the globe. 4. By statesmanship and generalship seldom equaled, and never surpassed, Germany has risen to the head of Europe, and a Protestant Kingdom in the very heart of Europe holds in its hands the reins of affairs. The unity of Germany is indispensable to her liberty. The full political liberty of united Germany will exert a power in European affairs which not the boldest thinker can foretell. The future is full of hopeful presages. Nowhere in the world will the political power of free Germany be more gladly hailed than in this land, which has borrowed so much of its ancestral blood, so many of its fundamental ideas, and such a proportion of its recent population from this mother of ideas. Austria, though beaten down, will find new life in her humiliation. Even a Bourbon must at length learn something. When her policy is dictated to her by inexorable necessity she will begin to learn the secret of enduring prosperity. Already Hungary is beginning to find her old liberty in the disaster of the Empire. The iron crown of St. Stephen will yet rule a free people. 5. France stands like a ship that has lost the wind on one tack and not got it upon the other. She has stays. She is a military despotism, painted with the colors of liberty. Until centralization gives place to local and municipal life, her people will never want for a master. He may call himself by what name he pleases, Emperor, King or President—the ruler of a people who do not know how to govern themselves, is always a despot. Liberty is never from the Government nor in the crown. It is a word expressive of the condition of the people! If it be considered that European civilization centres in the circle which we have glanced upon, it will be apparent that the human mind is moving in one direction with a steady and uniform progress—that seeming checks and revulsions are but mere Winters in the endless circle of years, followed by Spring and Summer; and that the tendency of the civilization of the globe is toward the education of the whole people, the enfranchisement of the whole people, and the participation of the whole people in government. Popular intelligence and popular liberty is the manifest destiny of the world. The doctrine of popular rights is no longer the caprice of a single class, the mania of a nation. It is the open and secret faith of the world; it circulates in the blood; it is the vital element of that subtle mental atmosphere which we call the public sentiment of the world! And, like an atmosphere it knows how to collect storms, and how to disperse them. It is too subtle to be bound. It moves with the world in its whole circuit. It is a divine decree. God has said to the peoples, "Thou art my Son." "Be wise, therefore, O, ye kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way when his wrath is kindled but a little." (Psalms, 2.) It is along the line of this march of the world, and with this profound conviction, that liberty for all people is the meaning of the Gospel, and of the providence of God in this age, that we must look upon the condition and tendency of things in our own land. When, in spite of ignorance, against and over their own institutions, and in spite of cunning and unscrupulous rulers and classes, the people of Europe are advancing toward equal liberty, is it possible that this nation, whose people are intelligent, whose institutions favor popular liberty, and whose traditions, customs, habits and instincts all point in one way, can miss the road or stumble in it? The final and not remote result of all our difficulties is as sure as the revolution of the sun. Cumbered we may be—stopped we shall not be. We may take circuitous roads rather than straight ones, but we shall come out, whatever way choose, in the same large place. I fervently believe that God has set apart this northern Continent as the place where first shall be shown what is the safety in Government, the power in war, the incalculable wealth of the industries of peace—of a free people. I am not of those who fear that we can lose what we have gained in the last twenty-five years. They that tremble and fly into panics of fear either do not well consider the nature of what has been gained, or they overestimate the power of evil in this world. 1. For more than thirty years the conscience of the nation has been under the Lord—and in spite of all plausible persuasions, and all compromises, and all policies and bargains—the conscience of the nation has been educated to an active abhorrence of Slavery, and to a fiery love of real liberty. This reformation, by all its tokens and results, was manifestly of God. commerce rose against it, but could not stay the spirit. The Church sought to quiet it, but was itself seized and converted into an engine of excitement. The political parties joined hands to bury Liberty. It arose from its sepulchre and overthrew its enemies with utter confusion. It was the public sentiment of this nation that made the Slave States too uncomfortable for endurance. The lurid "fanaticism" of the North burned in their air like torrid heat. Will this advance in national conscience be lost? Are we in danger of going back on our convictions? 2. We formerly believed that the salvation of the North depended upon the patronage of the South. When the South scowled, New-York grew sad. When the plantation threatened, Wall-street trembled. We have lived for some years not only without Southern favors, but with a gigantic war upon our shoulders. Are we likely to forget our struggle? 3. On Thanksgiving Day, 1861, fifteen States, arrogant and confident, dictated terms to the nation. If we did not fear them in the flush of power, shall we tremble now that they are broken down in war, in commerce, in agriculture, and are asking food and raiment of the Government which they aimed to destroy, to save hundreds of thousands of their people from death? 4. Go back to the opening of the war—the scrupulosity with which Government denied that Slavery was to be touched—the conduct of our Generals in returning slaves to rebel masters—the reluctance with which the nation and its then doubting President approached the question of liberating the slaves—the fear and hesitancy with which they were called to arms, and compare these experiences with the temper and discussions of to-day, when universal emancipation is written in the Constitution of the United States—when, by the State Legislatures, these chattels are raised to manhood, their rights recognized, and the law thrown around them. What if, as yet, the protection is imperfect? Was ever heard so great a change, so sudden? When I consider of what stuff human nature is made—how slowly prejudice yields and educated habits give way, I esteem the spectacle of 4,000,000 black slaves emancipated, lifted into the sphere of law, and to so considerable an extent protected and kindly used, as one of the miracles of the age. [illegible] to say that not only has the conduct of the blacks been above all praise, but—with the exception of a few districts that have always been noted for public demoralization, for lax government and lawless populations—the conduct of the Southern people has been kinder toward the freedmen than could have been expected, and worthy of far higher appreciation and praise than it has yet received in the North. South Carolina has gone further in the direction of justice and liberty—against her habits, prejudices and old record—far further, than has Connecticut. Does any man believe that this gain is illusory? 5. Consider with what instant and almost universal activity all the Churches of the North and of the South too have accepted the duty of educating the freedman. All denominations have entered the field. Organizations representing Christian education without sectarian patronage have sprung into power and activity. I may say, without exaggeration, that on no other one subject is the heart of the nation more earnestly bent, to-day, than on education of black and white—set free by the war. Is this great movement, a mere rush of showers—a rill—soon to turn dry? 6. And yet there are some who seem to think that gratitude and thanksgiving are well nigh impious so long as anything remains undone. They chide the land and spur the fears of men, and spread wide a vague fear that we are on the eve of losing blood, treasure, all! We have lost nothing, and shall lose nothing. We have gained enormously, and shall gain more. Liberty is wholly in the ascendency to-day. 7. There are many who fear yet the reascendency of the aristocratic class of the South: 1. Such cannot have well considered that this was not an aristocracy established by the political institutions of the country; nor was it an aristocracy based on superior intelligence; nor was it based on the power of wealth—in the ordinary way in which wealth is influential. It was an aristocracy based on political economy! 2. The governing class of the South were the owners of the merchantable labor of the South. More land was owned by free whites than by slaveholding whites; and products of far greater value were raised by the non-slaveholding population than by the the slaveholding. But, in the one case, the products were consumed, mostly, at home. They did not seek a market. Grains, meat and rude cloth never appeared in the great markets, in such a way as materially to influence commerce. Cotton, rice, indigo and sugar did. They were raised for export. Their value appeared in bills of sale or exchange, and entered in such a way into the commercial system of the civilized world that the market of the world went up or down with the vicissitudes of Southern plantations. The governing class of the South owned the labor which produced this world product. The peculiar characteristic industry of the South was in the hands of a few. Even this would not necessarily have made them into a class but for an interior and exterior reason. Slavery is so violative of the whole world's moral sense, and so destructive to the prosperity of any State in which it exists, that those who controlled it were involuntarily and inevitably pressed back by common danger and common interests into a substantial unity. All things in the State must favor the great staple. The maintenance of Slavery was the maintenance of a despotism in its most odious form, and demanded all the bad conditions which are indispensable to despotism everywhere. Under its drip nothing could grow; schools, churches, newspapers, morality, manners, everything were controlled by this one central element of labor. Labor produced wealth—but for the few; wealth created leisure, and out of that came culture and political ambition. But, whatever were the external developments, the ruling class of the South were built on the ownership of the characteristic labor of the South. They could not have been formed without such a characterizing centre. They could not cohere after its destruction. The war has destroyed Slavery. With Slavery has gone aristocracy. It matters not how much the spirit remains unchanged, nor how cunningly or earnestly the remaining aristocracy of the South may seek to reinstate or perpetuate the old *régime*. It is ended. Natural laws are mightier than human volitions. Decrees steadily overpower passions. The vitality is gone, and any effort at the old control will be but the convulsive clutchings of a dying body. 1. Bear in mind that hereafter the law of diffused and individualized labor is to bear sway. Before it was concentrated and generalized labor. Farms will increase in numbers and diminish in size. Plantations will gradually disappear. Laboring men, more and more, will give tone to legislation. The interests of labor in every Republican State will, in the end, control the statute book and public sentiment. The few owned labor before; the many do now. All that power which the governing class held will, following labor still, be distributed to the industrious masses. What do we want? 1. Whatever are the conditions of re-admission let them be speedy. It is not half so important what the conditions are, as that they should be determined and accepted, and the questions appertaining be removed. Legislation has no power except to open the way for natural and moral causes to act. Legislation is like a doctor and his medicine. The cure is in the patient. His own system must cast out the disease. 2. Next engage the Southern people in political economy rather than politics. 3. And, fundamental to all other things, set on foot Christian education. With this you will sooner or later compel whatever is just and right. Without this no legislation and no institutions can avail. This duty God sends in mercy as the counterpoise of that vast prosperity which is setting in upon this land, and which, without the inspiration of some such grand moral duty, will endanger our virtue, materialize our taste and send slumber upon our religious zeal. Never in my lifetime had we so much to be thankful for—so little to cloud the horizon with fear—so hopeful a future, and a present so full of vital grateful duty.

What Constitutes the Glory of the Nation—Radicalism to be Guarded Against.

SERMON BY REV. THOMAS DEWITT AT COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

"For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for? And what nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day? Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life: but teach them to thy sons, and thy sons' sons."—Deuteronomy iv., 7, 8, 9.

After calling the attention of his hearers to the context, and to the circumstances under which these words were spoken to the children of Israel, the reverend gentleman proceeded to make the application to this nation as it is at present. He vividly sketched the history of this country to the present time, and enforced the language of the verse, "For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them?" He referred to the first permanent settlement of this State, which he said was in 1623, and not in 1620, as it is commonly supposed. We were often told that this day of Thanksgiving was of Puritan origin; that from the early settlers of New-England it had grown into an institution, and had spread itself over the whole country. While it might be to some extent true that the practice of setting apart one day in a year as a time of general thanksgiving and praise to God for all His goodness, originated with the Puritans, we find that the Colony of New-York in its very infancy, established it by a proclamation of the Colonial Governor. Any one could see by perusing that document, that subsequent officials had improved very little in the business of proclamation making. In 1623, a pestilence of much virulence made sad havoc with that small band of pioneers. A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer was observed, and when the disease subsided the Governor proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving. That was the beginning of this very proper institution, so far as regards this State. This country began to be peopled by a class of men and women who feared God, who recognized his hand in everything, who realized the great truth that "from Him all blessings flow"—and they felt it a duty to give Him thanks for all blessings, whether temporal or spiritual. And what has been the result? From being a weak, scattered, persecuted, and at times, a discouraged people, they have grown to be a great, an almost overshadowing nation. From a few small settlements along the Atlantic coast, their territory has expanded until it is bounded by the two great oceans, the lakes, and the Gulf. Less than two and a half centuries ago it was a howling wilderness, the abode of beasts and savages. Mark the feeble plant, read the history of its growth, and then deny if you can that this is God's own work. "What nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them?" Look at the tide of empire on its westward march. The speaker here alluded to the Mexican war. At the time, almost every one thought it a great catastrophe for this country. Without speaking now as to the evils of war, look at the result of the war in question. In consequence of it the hidden but untold mineral wealth of the West was opened up; but, more than all that, a vast territory, which otherwise would have been controlled by Papal authority, has been allowed to come under the influence of Protestantism. The rapid strides which in this century had been made in art, science, &c., were referred to at some length. In so doing the speaker paid a merited tribute to the genius that conceived, and the skill and perseverance which had carried through, the work of laying the Atlantic Cable. It is decidedly the great work of the century. And who is able to say what other great works will have been completed before the dawn of the next? Long before that time the Atlantic and the Pacific will be united as with bands of iron. We are now, in respect of getting news, within an hour or two of all Europe; when the Pacific Railway is completed we shall be, in point of time, but a short distance from the other ocean. Will not the effect be to unite all nations in the strong bonds of a common brotherhood? He reads history, or the signs of the times to little purpose, who does not know that the City of New-York is to become the Metropolis of the world. Already New-York merchants are projecting a line of steamships from our Pacific coast to China.

The speaker then referred to the late war, to its ravages, the loss of life; to the maimed, the widows and the orphans. He also spoke of the desolated South, and concluded that many blessings would flow from the late rebellion; some of them we could now discover, and God would reveal unto us others by and by. He said there was a spirit abroad of which we should all beware. We should treat the South with mercy. We should guard against radicalism on both sides. It had been remarked that truth generally lies in the middle ground. He would direct the attention of his hearers to the caution contained in the text: "Only take heed to thyself and keep thyself diligently," &c. The safety of this people lies in their intelligence and their virtue. Speed the truth. "Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." His last injunction was in the language of the text: "Teach it to thy sons," &c. Unless the sons and daughters of America are properly educated we shall have little reason to expect a stable or a righteous nation.

The American Mind Under Six Years' Schooling.

DISCOURSE IN THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

For God has not given us the Spirit of peace, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind—2d Epistle of Timothy, 1st chapter, 7th verse.

The six years since November, 1860, have been the most memorable period in the history of America—more memorable even than the six years after the Declaration of Independence, in 1776—since they have established the idea of that Declaration in its true meaning upon a new and immense domain, and alike in the face of home-insurrection and foreign hostility. Compare our position and temper when we met for worship Thanksgiving Day, 1860, and now. The election of President had passed, and the choice of the people called ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the seat of Government. It was generally supposed that the States in the minority would peacefully, although reluctantly, acquiesce in the decision. Alas! we little knew what was in store for us, and we turned away with incredulity, and almost with contempt, from the few, dark prophets who pointed out to us the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that was to swell into a fearful storm and break with fury upon the land. The speaker here gave some statistics showing that the country was by far more prosperous now than at any time previous to the war. The war had educated the American mind, given it experience, and rendered it practical in all things. He continued: It is hard to say what man best expresses the national idea, or embodies the American mind. We have had no WASHINGTON, HAMILTON or MADISON to guide us from the beginning, or even to tell us what was to happen. We had to make our own way, often in the dark, and our most conspicuous man was a learner like the rest of us; and honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN was willing to take his primer of patriotism and go to God's school to learn what to do and say. He learned his lesson and said it to the people, and then died, struck by a foul hand that wrote its own doom, and the doom of its rebel crew, and turned the victim, who was sometimes the doubting patriot, into the triumphant martyr. We have had no great leader, and God means that the nation shall be great, and that the American mind itself shall be imperial, and shall need no one chief to imperil its dignity and perhaps tempt it to idolatry. Noble men we have, indeed, who have helped build up the national mind—perhaps, preachers, merchants, poets, journalists, orators, statesmen, philosophers—but the American mind is greater than them all, and follows the call of God and His providence, no matter what a President or Secretary of State, a popular preacher or a noted editor may say. The American mind has learned wisdom of God, and can say with confidence, "God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of love, and of power, and of a sound mind." The muscular force of the American mind tells upon its judgment, and our people judge of men and things not by the *doctrinaire*, but by the dynamic scale. They have been so often disappointed by mere professors, and have tried so many men, and found them wanting, that they have learned to be very discriminating, and to distinguish between the substance and the show. We ask now what a man really is and really can do, and wish to give fair play to every man, without expecting perfection from any. It is remarkable how shrewd our people are, and also how considerate. It is true that they do not mean to run into any extremes, or play the fool with zealots of any faction, or to run into the arms of sectionalists of either type. We mean to work out the problem of peace as we worked out the problem of war, by waiting God's will and doing our best as time called. The nation evidently expected to follow the lead of the President to speedy reconstruction, but they were disappointed in his temper and policy, especially in his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and his somewhat greater disposition to fraternize with some of the old enemies of emancipation than with its friends. They are sorry that he loses his temper and dignity sometimes, and talks more vehemently than is well. Yet they give him his due and do not think that he meant to betray the old flag, little as he knows its highest worth. They take him as he is and hope to see him learn wisdom and calmness by disappointment. The party of conservative reconstruction was damaged, if not ruined, by the President's undignified tour; and the party of progressive reconstruction may be sure of the same fate if they make the new apostle of impeachment their organ, and offend the common sense of the country by mistaking a smart lawyer or a staunch Provost-Marshal for a good General or a great statesman. The American mind has learned to like words less and deeds more. It looks with little satisfaction upon blatant orators of the stump or platform, and seems most pleased at present with that quiet man who, after doing the great thing that was to be done to make peace, and giving the order that finished the war, shut his mouth, and showed mainly by his lighted cigar that there was breath still in him and some fire too. The reverend gentleman continued at great length to illustrate how the events of the past six years had educated the American mind to rely upon itself, drawing its ideas of right and justice directly from God, and that those principles actuated it at all times. Speaking of the freedmen, he said: We are putting the dynamic estimate upon classes as well as persons. We have come to the conclusion that we all weigh something, and no useful class can be spared. The millions emancipated by the war—our freed people—are weighed and found not wanting. In 1860 they worked and gave the South its wealth and the North most of its trade. Since 1860 they have fought, and now, all free, they are mostly at work, and many of them and their children, thank God, are at school. They are free and intensely national in their feelings, and, with God's grace, the great American mind is at work upon them and with them. Fair play for the freedmen in all respects and free suffrage—impartial, intelligent suffrage, for all our people, of every hue and blood. Impartial suffrage—the ballot to all who know how to use it, but no ballot to idiots, dunces or sots, black or white.

Causes for National Thanksgiving and the Means Which are to Reunite the People in the Bonds of Peace and Good-will.

SERMON BY REV. F. C. EWER, AT CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH-AVENUE.

"This is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."—Deuteronomy, iv., 6.

The reverend gentleman opened by remarking that the clergy were expected to descend to-day from spiritual to secular topics. He then alluded to the two great questions, of "Universal Suffrage" and "Reconstruction." "If that suffrage, indeed," said he, "can be called universal which seeks to include adult men, but not adult human beings." He then gave reasons why his congregation were not to expect him to treat on those topics. Among the reasons was this, that so far as the suffrage question was concerned, he did not think he could add anything to what had been so admirably urged by the secular Press. With each Thanksgiving Day the year culminates and closes. Harvests are gathered, and nature rests; in the political world, elections being over, Congress being about to sit, men pause and look for new departures; in the Church, the old ecclesiastical year goes out, and a new one is about to begin. We are called upon, at this pausing time, to review the past; and as for the other question, that, namely, of Reconstruction, "Let us, brethren," said the reverend speaker, "contemplate upon those mercies of the past year which we have to be thankful for, than anticipate a blessing, for which, in the goodness of God we may hope to have cause to be grateful, by the next Thanksgiving Day." The text was from the Old Testament. This was a part of the Bible which many supposed had little reference to present time. But such view was erroneous. The New Testament treats of the affairs of the heavenly man. The Old Testament treats very prominently of the affairs of the earthly man. The New Testament began with Jesus, the spiritual man, who was never married, gathered no armies, settled no lands; it proceeds to the twelve apostles, and ends with accounts of the new Jerusalem. The Old Testament, on the other hand, begins with a human pair; it advances to a family; it proceeds to a tribe, with a patriarch at its head, and ends in a nation, with personal, domestic and social laws; which settles a new land, exterminates the previous inhabitants, builds cities, fits out fleets, makes conquests, grows in luxury, breaks out into civil war, and, in short, is happy when obedient to God, and overthrown and very miserable when rebellious. The Old Testament was not a mere record of a curious state of things in the dead past. God had not given us a revelation to satisfy our antiquarian curiosity. The Old Testament was as much a living appeal to the man of every century as was the New. For we are at once citizens of the world and citizens of Heaven. And if the New Testament speaks to us in our former capacity, the Old Testament speaks to us in our latter capacity. For centuries ago, God had established a nation in Palestine, which, whatever fore-reference it may have had to the Church Catholic, was none the less an earthly nation. And he had in the Old Testament given to the world and to all time a picture of that model nation, with the temporal laws that should make it happy, and the experiences that would bring it ruin. Bringing up the Old Testament out of the dust, in which, equally, modern skepticism and Christian tradition had laid it, let us compare our acts during the past year with some of the laws God fixed for the model nation. The reverend speaker then spoke of the fierceness of the rebellion, remarking that it had left us with prisoners of State, and other citizens under a civil ban. What should be done with them? Was there a parallel in Israel to guide us? At the great insurrection under Absalom, the great battle between the Government and the insurgents was fought in the wilderness of Ephraim; but the insurgents were defeated. And as King David was returning a rebel met him and asked for mercy. One of the King's Generals demanded that the rebel be put to death for his crime; but the rejoicing King refused, saying: "Shall there any man be put to death this day in Israel? for, do I not know that I am this day King over all Israel!" Let us take lesson from this. Again, Israel was happy when they lived as brothers, but the record is one of national disaster when they lived together as foes. And we had cause of thankfulness in the gradual subsiding of passion during the year and the giving way of hate. Although there were counter currents and eddies we had been drawing nearer to that condition of brotherhood which alone was Israel's glory and prosperity. We had cause of gratitude, too, that the hand of God was as firm about us now as it was during the war. That same hand which guided us then through great changes in our social structure, not according to our will but according to His; that hand which, before we had thought of amending the Constitution, or were even willing to do so, had moved from Heaven and struck many of the provisions of the Constitution into a dead letter, leaving us, dilatory ones, to dissect out the dead parts at our leisure, is forcing the North, through fear of commercial break down, and the South, through anticipation of the dread effects of a prolonged state of ruin and stagnation, to a speedy reconstruction and the return of a higher prosperity than we have ever known before. Thirdly, the law of the typal nation was such that all the males out of every tribe, from Manasseh, in the northeast, to Simeon, in the southwest, from the Maine to the Texas of Israel, were to go up to Jerusalem and meet together there three times a year. Mr. EWER dwelt upon the effect of this law in preventing State pride and State love, and mutual sectional misunderstanding, from taking root anywhere. The special provisions of that law belonged, of course, to that time, but the spirit of the law was God's advice through His model nation to all time. Because we would not, or could not, obey that spirit, He had wiped out Mason and Dixon's line. And we had cause of thankfulness in the fact that during the past year the North had been so largely sent into the South, and the South so numerously sent into the North, we were learning each other; and though we may still differ on some great questions, mere prejudice, that worst of all causes of hostility, the darkest and the blindest, was slowly giving way and leaving only great principles of right and humanity henceforth to divide us. Thousands from the North would never return from the sunny clime for permanent abode; and thousands from the South would never return out of the gay and lordly cities or the quiet and thrifty towns of the North. God had been mingling our heterogeneous elements into a homogeneous mass. The reverend gentleman then applied the same train of thought to the case of the Pacific and the Atlantic States. He said that in 1860 it so happened that the interests and sentiment of California were with the North, but that there was almost as great a State pride and a State love there, as ever existed in South Carolina. Such sentiment only requires the fitting circumstances and the sufficient provocation to become first, sullen, and then rebellious. It was a normal danger to the peace of the country. God was preparing to break that up at the West which He was breaking up at the South. He then spoke at length of the advance made during the year in the construction of the trans-continental railroads as cause for much gratitude. What Mason and Dixon's line was to the North and South, thousands of miles of uninhabited wilderness and desert were to the East and the West. Again, the spirit of that same law which was calculated to bind Israel together into one people, is equally God's advice to us in our international relations. Bind each people together within themselves, are God's words to us and so make them brothers; and then bind your nations to each other, and so make all the world brothers. He spoke then of the oceanic telegraph. Europe and America may not, it was true, mingle with each other as can North and South; but henceforth international misunderstandings shall have no delay in which to become inflamed; the word of explanation shall be whispered on the instant, and while the mouth of each continent lies close to the ear of the other, new sympathies between heart and heart of different national civilizations must arise and circulate. It was isolation that tended to make men savage; it was neighborhood that tended to make them civilized. It was the savage state that tended to constant war; it was enlightenment that substituted diplomacy and peace for sullen silence, followed by fierce conflict. The more you tie the great cities together—London, Paris, New-York, Berlin—the more the weal of one becomes the interest of all the others. And praised be God, that He had not only enabled men "to tear the lightning from Heaven," but to lay it, tamed, at the bottom of the Atlantic, where its flashes shall part and play out of the deep with intelligence, not break from the clouds meaningless; where they shall not rend and ruin inert matter, but bind together mind and living mind. Marvelous thread, sunk away, safe and calm as a star, where no storm can descend to work it harm! Marvelous thread, the whole ocean cannot quench its fleet and slender light, for it runneth upon the mission of love. Those vast continents, which the ages and the mighty earthquakes have availed to heave asunder, a mere gossamer hath pulled instantaneously together again. Mr. EWER then passed to another law of Israel, God's pattern nation, whereby her people were not allowed to make incursions into other lands, and spoke of our cause of gratitude in the nation's having grace to do right during the Fenian raids, notwithstanding our sympathy for Ireland. He then developed another law of God's pattern nation in reference to its treatment of the stranger and the ignorant, and dwelt upon the manner in which this country had obeyed during the year the spirit of that law in its movements toward educating the blacks. In the course of his remarks he said: "What is our duty if it be not to shelter in all possible ways the poor negro, as he stands upon his bleak rock of freedom where our hands have placed him; to exorcise the spectres of ignorance by which he is benumbed and spell-bound; to disarm the hands of prejudice that would attack him; to cut the bow-string of hate that is raised against him, and to give him a fair chance to sustain himself if possible in his new and critical position? It were inhuman to do otherwise. It were cowardice to do less. The reverend speaker's next topic was the freedom of speech that existed in God's model nation, Israel. St. John Baptist spoke freely and Jesus also. And as still another cause for gratitude he instanced the fact of the spreading and deepening of the realization in America, that the collision of honest thought in church as well as in State and in science, was the true mode of increasing our heritage of knowledge. Undue deference to authority was European. But God had shown, by the late war, that Europeanism was not to be repeated on this Continent; that a new career, a new and different governmental structure, a new and different social structure, and fresh modes of action was His will for this new people, that already stood on its new Continent distinct among the national types of man. That the revolution that had occurred in the previous political ideas of many, and this voice of God were working a revolution in the ecclesiastical ideas of many. The over-lovers of authority had pointed to the errors and "isms" that accompany freedom of thought and expression; but that the number of those persons, both cleric and lay, was largely increasing, who, while they recognized this spawn of "isms" as a result of unshackled mind, were discovering also the magnificent increase of truth that equally accompanies freedom of thought and expression. And who would not dare trust truth in a conflict with error? He who would not, was guilty of that skepticism which implies that God made the human mind not to learn, but, in normal action, to sink deeper and deeper into the abyss of ignorance. The reverend speaker then passed to another law of the model nation, whereby each family had its inheritance; whereby family was separated from family, and each was inclosed within the sacred walls of its own home. He contrasted this wise law with the manner in which, in this metropolis, families are clubbed together in one residence. This, however unavoidable, was, to say the least, not in accordance with the spirit of those wholesome customs of the model nation, which tended so much to secure the domestic purity and well-being of its families. We cannot expect to violate law without suffering the penalties. Why, in our very tenement houses, each family had at least its own apartments. But in our medium and higher grades of life, the great wise law was alarmingly unheeded. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the acts of Mr. STEWART, intended to ameliorate the condition of tenement houses; and trusted that God would ere long open the way whereby houses, too, for the better class of citizens might be erected, like those in Paris and Berlin, whereby families might have, if not separate tenements, at least separate suites of apartments, and thus that sacred seclusion of each family within itself might be secured, which God appointed as the wisest mode for His people, Israel. He then dwelt upon the comparative lightness with which we had been afflicted by the cholera, and after alluding to other mercies, closed by praying that the next year our people would go forth into a deeper study and a wider and more thorough acceptance of God's advice to nations in the Old Testament; then would Heaven look kindly upon us with the words, "This is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

The Rights of the Citizen Considered.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday: and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water whose waters fail not. And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in.—Isaiah lviii., 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The climax of these blessings was the privilege of raising a generation to freedom. The occasion was one of thanksgiving to God for His mercy to our nation. We should show our gratitude to God by our sacrifices. It was a fitting time to ask what sacrifice God required at our hands. He required that we do justly. The preacher proposed to consider.

I. The grandeur of our position in the opportunity God had given us to establish liberty.

II. What is proposed to be done.

III. How we may accomplish what we ought to do. What was nobler than for one to be the founder of a free State—the "Father of his country?" To-day we were gathered for the purpose of thanking God; and in what attitude did we find ourselves? There was now pending before the Legislatures of the several States a Constitutional Amendment drawn with a view to perpetuating the oppression for the colored citizens of the United States—deliberately intended to exclude from the rights of citizenship four millions of the people for whose sake our nation had been mercifully delivered from rebellion—delivering them over to the control and power of the rebels. This had been set forth by the Committee of Fifteen which framed the proposed Amendment. They had said in relation to the colored citizens thus treated: "This is the heir; let us kill him." The Amendment to the Constitution was an alteration of, not an addition to, the Constitution, and recognized the doctrine of State sovereignty, giving to the rebel States the right to deprive citizens of their rights; establishing a class, a caste, an aristocracy. This we were doing in the face of appeals from the peoples living under European despotisms. We had now a fearful responsibility resting upon us, and if this Amendment was adopted, the act would be one of such infamy that we never would be able to recover from it. The propositions contained in that Amendment were as far below the high-toned grade of the Constitution of the United States as DANTE's Hell is below DANTE's Heaven. If we denied suffrage to the colored citizens of our country the execrable act would recoil upon us for choosing to do evil when the opportunity had been given to us of strengthening the bulwarks of society by establishing all the safeguards of national liberty. If we attempted to provide for the reënslavement of a race in our midst, at the same time when we desired to secure the enjoyment of all the rights of freemen for ourselves, then indeed would the wrath of God be visited upon us. All history taught us a lesson as to the cruelty, the infamy and the danger of any such rotten plan. In regard to the religious duties in reference to the elevation of the blacks, he said that if the Protestant Church did not enter in and cultivate the opportunity, the Roman Catholic Church would enter in, and, without respect of persons, draw the blacks into their toils. The Romish Church never had descended to the meanness of making distinctions between men. If Protestants put the colored people under the power of the rebels, then was the Romish Church ready to take the field to teach submission to the powers that be; and all this while rival Missionary Societies were singing hallelujahs for the Amendment to the Constitution reënslaving the race to whom they would give the Gospel. Shall we make these people citizens? Who gave us the right to grant such a right? We had no such power. Who gave us citizenship? The rights of citizenship were ours without any gift, and they were guaranteed to us by the Constitution. The Congress has no right to give away the rights of citizens of the United States to States, any more than a State had the right to give away its citizen's rights to the Government of the United States. Either was unconstitutional and subversive of liberty. In the case of the proposed Amendment the Government of the United States had abandoned the rights of certain citizens; had thrown overboard the right to representation of free citizens of the United States, and handing over to the rebel States the right to say whether loyal citizens shall exercise their rights as such. There never had been any idea of the States enfranchising the blacks; if there had, the Amendment would have borne the indication on its face; but it had been carefully left out—guarded out. The abolition of Slavery was an act by which God had hedged us in to the performance of duty to the newly-made citizens. Under our Constitution there were no other than voting citizens. Citizenship carried the right to vote with it, and if the right of voting be taken away, citizenship is taken away also. When the foreigner coming to our country was naturalized, he became a citizen—a voting citizen of course, for the right of voting could not be withheld from him except for crime. Once declared a citizen, neither the United States, nor any State can deprive a man of citizenship or of any rights pertaining thereto, without violating the Constitution, and any amendment framed for such a purpose would be a violation of the Constitution it was proposed to amend. Any State which should undertake such an act would be usurping the powers of National Government, and the rights of "all free persons" entitled to representation under the Constitution.

The discourse was concluded by some considerations as to what was due to the fact in the history of the war that until there were about two hundred thousand blacks in our army God withheld victory from us. In presence of this, we found ourselves called upon to join hands with the oppressor in depriving the race for whose sake, and by whose aid we were delivered, of their rights as citizens. The Church that robbed these people of their rights could not elevate them. The Church which united with the State in disfranchising the colored people was simply holding them down on the anvil of tyranny, while the rebels hammered in the rivets of their former enslavement. And this is what was being done instead of the whole power of the nation, religious, civil, political and military, being brought out in defence of those poor people for their rights newly given under the Constitution. We were combined to deprive that race of their covenanted rights. This was the position in which we found ourselves on this day of thanksgiving.

America a Model Republic.

SERMON AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BY REV. MR. FOSS.

The Lord reigneth; let men rejoice—97th Psalm, 1st verse.

The text was one of the great truths of this world, and it was specially applicable to the progress and history of our own country. The mercies bestowed upon individuals and the nation were fully set forth and commented on. Heaven itself was one stupendous mercy. We all had to be thankful for the escape from pestilence during the past year. The wonderful advancement of Methodism was another event which deserved special thanks. Every thoughtful American owed it to himself to be thankful that he lived in a country where such great and remarkable events were going on. Referring to the war, the speaker said our children would know better than ourselves the meaning and design of that part of the nation's history. The calling of the nation was next dwelt upon, and it was sought to be shown that America was intrusted with the important mission of spreading the Gospel to all countries. The resources of the country were ample to carry out this mission, and the treasures were varied and inexhaustible. This Government would not have been covered by the hand of God and hidden from the eyes of Europe for so long a period had it not been the design to work out some great end. The New World was veiled from the Old until the Old had furnished seed worthy to be planted in the New. This was no place for the crafty despots of Europe. Cotemporaneous with the commencement of the national history of America was the awakening of religious and civic liberty throughout the land. This was another indication that God designed the United States of America to be a model Republic, and the great evangelizer of the world. The eyes of all the European nations were fixed upon us to-day. This experiment of a free form of government, as it has been sneeringly called by some writers in England and France, commands the attention and admiration of all peoples. France endeavored at the time of the first Revolution to get on without reference to a higher power, but NAPOLEON, knowing that the hearts of the people yearned toward the great Ruler, restored the religious system to the empire. Although he did not believe in manifest destiny in the sense of a blind faith, yet he did believe that he had a glorious mission to perform. In alluding to the landing of the Pilgrims, the speaker spoke of the hatred they bore to every form of oppression. This hatred had been handed down from generation to generation. England was blinded that America might be made free. Numerous events which transpired during the late war proved conclusively that the hand of God was in all the movements. The timely presence of the little *Monitor* at Hampton Roads, and the fortunate delay of the enemy to attack at Gettysburgh until after the arrival of additional Union troops, were looked upon as highly important events in the history of the war. The political history of the war was next reviewed, after which the speaker touched upon the immense resources of the country. He had been told that the country was nothing but a rope of sand, but it had been demonstrated that we can do all those things which despots said we could not do. Even when our chief ruler was slain, the machinery of the Government moved on without a jar. The ability of the nation to meet all the expenses arising from the war was a fact not to be doubted. Sir MORTON PETO, when on a visit hither not long since, expressed amazement at the unbounded wealth we possessed. In England he heard much of the burdensome debt of that country, but nothing was said as to its liquidation, while here he saw on every side a determination to pay the national debt. The speaker dwelt at some length on the mineral and other resources of particular States, and closed his discourse by stating facts concerning the moral strength of the country.

Everything for the Best.

SERMON BY DR. E. H. CHAPIN AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him—126th Psalm, 6th verse.

Dr. CHAPIN said that besides its relation to this particular instance of the return of the Jewish exiles from Babylon, the text announces a general law which will be found applicable to the present occasion. He would assume, in the first place, that the world is governed by Divine Providence. If there were any who preferred to assert that the world is governed by law, he would have no controversy with them. He also believed that all things, from rain-drops to nebulæ, were controlled by law, but he assumed that the ultimate fact to which all things, including the law itself, must be left is Divine Providence. In the second place, he proceeded to illustrate that good, and not evil, is the ultimate and triumphant fact that emerges in the development of things. He observed, as the first occasion for thanksgiving, the regular bounty of nature. We have reason to rejoice that our country has never been visited by such a famine as that which has deprived of life 250,000 of the people of Odessa in India. We have cause for thanksgiving in the immeasurable good which inheres in all things—even the commonest and the grossest—that there is nothing in the world which has not its latent blessing. Even the beggar's rags are turned into paper upon which thought is printed and becomes a power. So the laten power of the iron ore and of the electric spark are utilized by man, resulting in the Atlantic cable. We have cause for thanksgiving in great historical events. These remind us of the familiar truth often forgotten, that good is the triumphant and ultimate fact that emerges through all things and prevails over the most adverse circumstances—the truth that, in the long run, no evil power succeeds. How else could men take up and pursue a great reformation? Even the meteors, with their erratic splendor, are included in the beneficent domain of law. We have seen that the embodiment of the conservative idea in England was that those who are in shall be undisturbed, and those that are out are to be kept out. The death of a single statesman transforms the whole surface of society. Again: A great war breaks out which threatens to rend Europe asunder. It results in German nationality, German unity, and a power consolidated on the banks of the Rhine as a bulwark against the overflow of the Seine. [Applause.] It means BISMARCK checkmating NAPOLEON. [Applause.] Another nation, Italy, has gone forth weeping, and yet the smouldering fires of DANTE, and PETRARCH and RIENZI, have burst forth at last, and Italy comes rejoicing, bringing her sheaves with her. [Applause.] And in our own country, after a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, we have passed through another crisis at the ballot-box. What has been the result! Grander than victories of the battle-field, a sublime triumph of principles, and a sublimer acquiescence of all parties in the result. [Applause.] We stand upon the great principles of justice and truth and right. Our brethren at the South say they believed they were right, so did we, and it is unfair now to charge us with selfishness and a desire for vengeance. He believed that the Constitutional Amendment, which seemed like a rainbow to stand over both streams, was the gateway through which we should finally pass to reconciliation. [Applause.] He believed in impartial suffrage, although not in universal suffrage. [Applause.] It was a great mistake to think that the suffrage was the chief end of man. It was the moral quality of voting that should be considered, and not its quantity. [Applause.]

In conclusion Dr. CHAPIN quoted part of the eloquent speech of JOHN BRIGHT, in which he said that the eyes of Irishmen were turned to the setting sun, and hoped that America would continue its office of being the hope of the oppressed, showing that good and not evil is the method of God.

Necessity of Protestant Principles and an Apostolic Ministry.

SERMON BY REV E. O. FLAGG, AT THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.

"I will hope continually and will praise Thee more and more."—Psalm lxxi., 14.

The festival we commemorate is associated with New-England and its political customs, but also celebrated by a regular church service; and yet it affords a happy opportunity for family reunion and social good cheer. The peoples North and South of us have been ravaged by sword and famine and distracted by fear and civil commotion. The sword is indeed hardly sheathed; but the spirit of life is more powerful than the spirit of death. Under the incentive of a right national Government one and all unite in an earnest desire to develop a thousand un-

Continued on Fifth Page.

[Advertisement.]

Bishops and divines, including Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton, also Gustave Dore, artist; Kate Bateman, actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on The Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep—Death; in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Pictorial, double number, 20 cents; $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotland	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 1	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Dec. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Bremen	Dec. 1	New-York	Bremen.

FOR AMERICA.

America	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Arago	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Nov. 24	Hamburg	New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	Aspinwall.
Fah Kee	Dec. 1	Santiago de Cuba.
Fung Shuey	Dec. 1	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Dec. 6	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle for Havana—Mr. de Bandy and wife, Mrs. Himey and 2 children, Thos. M. Wheeler, James M. Wheeler, A. Hall, 2 Misses Himely, Domingo Garcia y Cartaya, A. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez and sister, D. Knowlton, Emilio E. Piguera, Jose Villaverde, P. del Valle, D. Domingo, Wm. Heneage, John Heneage, Miss Fernandez, Adolf Frary, C. Bramide and wife, Capt. John Thompson, G. Sommers, J. M. Aquayo, Manuel de Zamora, Constance Portak, Antonio Morales, Simon Camacho, Ygnacio Peña, Augustus Morlet, James N. Brewster, J. E. McDarrell, Victor Guillon, Mrs. Rosa Cassen, W. W. Dyer and wife, A. Morales and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mr. Burchardt and lady, W. J. Morris, C. De Hevilly, H. Wilson, A. D. Gordon, L. F. Stocker, F. Agramonte, Z. Ramy, P. Corridon, O. de Quesada, M. Corrison, W. B. Carr and son, J. M. Perez and lady, Miss C. Molina, Miss J. Molina, J. Mendozo, and 5 seamen, sent home by U. S. Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets....... 4 34 | Moon rises... 12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 24 | Gov. Island. 3 13 | Hell Gate..... 4 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Victory, Briggs, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and 205 passengers to David Ogden. Nov. 2, at night, Geo. Sharpe, a seaman, of England, fell off the jibboom and was lost. Had 4 deaths on the passage, all children. Had rough weather; has been 11 ds. from George's Shoals.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Hartlepool 60 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Josephine Martin, (new,) Fickett, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wierichs, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 202 passengers to Fredk. Schwoon. Had very heavy weather; lost fore and maintopsail.

Bark Paolo, (Ital.,) Cancredi, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brig Oswego, (Br.,) Boyle, Rodonda, via Baltimore, 29 ds., with guano to Geo. H. Chrichton.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Loud, Rio Grande del Sur 44 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kurea, (of P. E. I.,) Sprague, St. Domingo City 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Devonshire, (of Bermuda,) Marsters, St. Johns, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and lumber to master.

Brig Regina del Mare, (Ital.,) Gennaro, Messina 52 ds., with lemons, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Lubeck, (Lubec,) Sohenermann, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to James Patrick.

Schr. E. Kidder, Allen, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Balloit Box, Howe, New-Orleans 25 ds., with arms, &c., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Helen, Ferry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Hawkins, Port Jefferson.

Miscellaneous.

A full-rigged Swedish or Norwegian brig went ashore yesterday, at 2 P. M., on the Romer. An attempt was made by a steamtug to pull her off, but without success.

Spoken, &c.

Abby—Br. brig, Hardy, from Boston for Gonaives, Nov. 8, off Cape Nicolai Mole.

Cathleen—bark, of Pictou, strg. E., was passed Nov. 23, lat. 40 15, lon 68.

Resolute—ship, strg. E., was passed Nov. 20, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Nov. 6, brig Startled Fawn, (Br.,) Smith, for Boston, to sail 8th. Sld. 4th, brig Candace, Johnson, for Boston.

At Rio Grande del Sur, Oct. 14, brig Papeto, for New-York in 2 days.

GREAT DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF CLOTHING.

On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND.
BROADWAY, COR. OF WARREN.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe.

THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.

Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.

Mlle. A. Goddard,	L. Moscheles,	Rene Favarger,
Chas. Halle,	Alfred Jaell,	Lindsay Sloper,
Jules Benedict,	J. L. Hatton,	Sydney Smith,
James M. Wehli,	Carl Reinecke,	Brinley Richards,
G. A. Osborne,	W. Kuhe,	Giulio Rigondi,
M. W. Balfe,	S. A. Chappel,	Y. Von Arnold,

Louis Plaidy, and many others.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, WITH FULL AGRAFFE BRIDGE, THREE UNISONS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, Every instrument made by us is fully warranted.

WAREROOMS:
NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
NO. 246 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.
Authorized Agents in all the principal cities of the Union.

MEEKS' RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE

IN ADDITION TO OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE, A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF IMPORTED FANCY ARTICLES, ELEGANT IN STYLE AND PERFECT IN MANUFACTURE, ARE NOW OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

POPULAR PRICES!

NO. 666 BROADWAY, Below 4th-st.

"THE CENTURY."

A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly-discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any, except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of Rioho, Conchas, Imperial, Londres, Londres Media, Cilindrados, &c., &c.

FRED. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 665, Nov. 28, 1866.

69, 45, 1, 75, 19, 50, 41, 16, 37, 33, 56, 52, 72.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 666, Nov. 28, 1866.

62, 26, 54, 56, 8, 37, 30, 38, 67, 28, 33, 77, 50, 17.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 565, Nov. 28, 1866.

1, 53, 35, 20, 13, 45, 18, 33, 57, 31, 68, 61, 32.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 566, Nov. 28, 1866.

3, 46, 68, 66, 9, 72, 30, 26, 55, 63, 16, 65, 59, 27.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 180 Broadway and 19 Fulton-st.